Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its seventy-first session

Volume III

24 December 2016 – 11 September 2017

General Assembly
Official Records • Seventy-first Session
Supplement No. 49

United Nations • New York, 2018

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

*

* *

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 24 December 2016 to 11 September 2017. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 13 September to 23 December 2016 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

ISSN 0252-7014

Contents

Section *Page*

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee 1

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) 135

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee 137

IV. Decisions 199

A. Elections and appointments 201

B. Other decisions 207

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee 207

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee 214

Annexes

I. Allocation of agenda items 217

II. Checklist of resolutions and decisions 219

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Contents

Resolution number	*Title*	*Page*
71/161.	The new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti	3
	Resolution B	3
71/275.	International Day of Neutrality	4
71/276.	Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction	5
71/277.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	6
71/278.	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	12
71/279.	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day	14
71/280.	Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration	15
71/284.	World Creativity and Innovation Day	19
71/285.	United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030	21
71/286.	United Nations forest instrument	21
71/287.	Modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	21
71/288.	The role of professional translation in connecting nations and fostering peace, understanding and development	24
71/289.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie	25
71/290.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	31
71/291.	Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	33
71/292.	Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965	34
71/312.	Our ocean, our future: call for action	35
71/313.	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	39
71/315.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	61
71/316.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum	69
71/317.	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations	72
71/318.	Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	73
71/319.	Draft outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	75
71/320.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	79
71/321.	Enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them	88

Resolution number	*Title*	*Page*
71/322.	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs	90
71/323.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	94
71/324.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	103
71/325.	Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030	105
71/326.	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife	113
71/327.	The United Nations in global economic governance	119
71/328.	Multilingualism	121
71/329.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community	129

RESOLUTION 71/161 B

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.78 and Add.1, sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

71/161. The new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti

B[1]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/135 and 65/136 of 15 December 2010, 70/245 and 70/246 of 23 December 2015, 71/161 A of 16 December 2016 and 71/302 of 30 June 2017,

Reiterating its grave concern at the outbreaks of cholera in Haiti, which have affected more than 800,000 people and resulted in over 9,000 deaths,

Recognizing the considerable national, regional and international efforts deployed in the fight against cholera in Haiti since 2010, and acknowledging that, while important progress has been made in combating cholera, Haiti continues to face significant challenges that affect these efforts,

Recognizing also that the United Nations bears a moral responsibility to the victims of the cholera epidemic in Haiti and to their families, as well as to supporting Haiti in overcoming the epidemic and building sound and sustainable water, sanitation and health systems,

Bearing in mind the need to urgently alleviate the suffering caused by cholera and to proactively and sustainably address the conditions that increase the risk of cholera, in particular poverty, including extreme poverty, weak sanitation infrastructure, limited access to clean water, poor housing conditions and lack of basic health services,

Underscoring the need to address this prolonged public health crisis owing to its grave humanitarian, social and economic consequences, and stressing the importance of strengthening the Haitian national health, water and sanitation systems in order to promote the health and well-being of the population, while contributing to Haiti's sustainable development efforts,

Underscoring also the importance of oral cholera vaccination campaigns to help to protect the at-risk population as an important element of the prevention efforts under the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti, and taking note of the recommendations of the World Health Organization Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization for oral cholera vaccination in endemic settings, humanitarian settings and during outbreaks,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the Secretariat in alleviating the cholera epidemic in Haiti, in particular through the new approach,

Recognizing also that there has been a decrease in the number of suspected cases as a result of, inter alia, intensified cholera response and control efforts under the new approach, and that it is critical to maintain the intensified cholera response and control efforts through 2017 and 2018,

Welcoming the central role played by the Government of Haiti, with support from the United Nations and other regional and international actors, in responding to the cholera epidemic, with a view to ultimately eliminating cholera in Haiti,

Underlining its strong commitment to responding to this protracted emergency in an effective and coordinated manner,

---

[1] Resolution 71/161, in section I of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 71/161 A.

Mindful of the impact of the cholera epidemic on the reputation of the United Nations in Haiti and globally,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the new approach to cholera in Haiti;[2]

2. *Reaffirms its support* for the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti, including the establishment of the United Nations Haiti cholera response multi-partner trust fund;

3. *Welcomes* the contributions already made, and invites Member States, regional, international and bilateral donors, financial institutions, the private sector and other donors to provide further voluntary financial and other appropriate support for the new approach;

4. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations development system to facilitate and complement international and regional cooperation and technical assistance, including bilateral, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of the new approach;

5. *Reaffirms* that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development, as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

6. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a new Special Envoy for Haiti;

7. *Also welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, in line with paragraph 69 of his report, to invite Member States, when informing them of their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, to voluntarily direct their share, on an exceptional basis and to the extent compatible with their national legislative frameworks, to the United Nations Haiti cholera response multi-partner trust fund so as to support the new approach, in line with the relevant rules and regulations of the Organization, and to notify him of their decision to do so within 60 days of the adoption of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to rigorously pursue and complete the liquidation of the assets of the Mission, as planned, in accordance with regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[3] and, while complying with the regulation, to take into account the lessons learned and to bear in mind, when disposing of the assets of the Mission, their potential use by the United Nations country team and the Government of Haiti in supporting the cholera response, as well as in supporting the sustainable development of Haiti;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the new approach and to include in the report information on the status of the trust fund, for consideration by the General Assembly during the main part of its seventy-second session.

RESOLUTION 71/275

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.56 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Central African Republic, China, Cyprus, Djibouti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

71/275. International Day of Neutrality

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/80 A of 12 December 1995 and 69/285 of 3 June 2015,

Noting the outcome document of the high-level international conference on the theme "Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development" (the Ashgabat outcome document),[4]

[2] A/71/895.

[3] ST/SGB/2013/4.

[4] A/70/652-S/2016/20, annex.

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Reaffirming also the great importance of upholding the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, self-determination, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Underlining that the national policies of neutrality of some States can contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security in relevant regions and at the global level and can play an important role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the countries of the world,

Recognizing that such national policies of neutrality are aimed at promoting the use of preventive diplomacy, including through the prevention of conflict, mediation, good offices, fact-finding missions, negotiation, the use of special envoys, informal consultations, peacebuilding and targeted development activities,

Noting that preventive diplomacy is a core function of the United Nations and occupies the central place among the functions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in this regard recognizing the important role of the special political missions of the United Nations and the good offices of the Secretary-General in the fields of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding,

1. *Decides* to declare 12 December the International Day of Neutrality;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, to mark the International Day of Neutrality by means of education and the holding of events aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the public in this field;

3. *Proposes* that the Secretary-General should continue to cooperate closely with neutral States, with a view to implementing the principles of preventive diplomacy and using those principles in their mediation activities;

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 71/276

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.54 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

71/276. Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, entitled "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030", contained in annex II to its resolution 69/283 of 3 June 2015, and the recommendation of the Conference that the General Assembly establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and that the outcome of the work of the group be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption,

Recalling also its resolution 69/284 of 3 June 2015, in which the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have provided financial support for the participation of developing countries in the meetings of the working group through voluntary contributions made to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction trust fund, and expressing its gratitude to the Chair of the working group for guiding the work of the group,

1. *Acknowledges* the conclusion of the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, and welcomes its report;[5]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in sections IV and V of the report.[6]

RESOLUTION 71/277

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.55 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

71/277. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by Participants, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries, and calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process Participants and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as observers,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 14 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the significant developmental impact it has had in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continue to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds,

Acknowledging also that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

---

[5] A/71/644 and Corr.1.

[6] Ibid., sects. IV and V.

Recalling its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, committed itself to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and expressed its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Noting also that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process thanked the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process for organizing the special forum on synthetic diamonds as an information session and the discussion regarding non-disclosure of synthetic diamonds held in the margins of the Kimberley Process meetings,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[7] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008, 64/109 of 11 December 2009, 65/137 of 16 December 2010, 66/252 of 25 January 2012, 67/135 of 18 December 2012, 68/128 of 18 December 2013, 69/136 of 12 December 2014 and 70/252 of 22 January 2016, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of the 54 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the outcomes of the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Dubai by the United Arab Emirates from 13 to 17 November 2016,[8]

Noting also that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process recognized the efforts of the Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016 and took note of his proposals to develop a methodology on the valuation of rough

[7] See A/57/489.

[8] See A/71/665.

diamonds, establish a permanent secretariat for the Kimberley Process and establish a Civil Society Coalition fund, and emphasizing that the plenary meeting looked forward to continued discussion of those proposals under the incoming Chair,

Expressing satisfaction that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted the progress made in better understanding the challenges faced by some Kimberley Process Participants in ensuring that their rough diamonds were valued appropriately, and recognizing that undervaluation or overvaluation undermines the accuracy of the information on Kimberley Process certificates,

Noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process expressed appreciation for the special forums on valuation hosted by the Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016, and acknowledging that the plenary meeting took note of the draft study prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on the challenges faced by some producing countries in the valuation of rough diamonds and thanked the subgroup on valuation of the Working Group of Diamond Experts for its work in mapping country approaches to the valuation of rough diamonds, which provided a comprehensive reference for all Kimberley Process Participants,

Conscious that a distinct but closely related issue noted by the plenary meeting as requiring attention in its own right was that of ensuring that artisanal miners received fair value for their stones and that any further work to improve valuation practices should be accessible and aim to benefit artisanal miners,

Welcoming the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across Participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Kimberley Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[7] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have the requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories and across their borders, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in the institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards, and encouraging all Participants to work towards overall compliance with the Kimberley Process standards,

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Kimberley Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[7] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the prevention of future conflicts fuelled by diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the Kimberley Process, including efforts to continue to examine the application of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

5. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006, the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012, and the decision of the General Council of 11 December 2012 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2018;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/252,[8] and congratulates the Participants, industry and observers involved in the Kimberley Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

7. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2016 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process, foster a sense of ownership by Participants and observers, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Kimberley Process to respond to emerging challenges;

8. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Kimberley Process provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

9. *Expresses appreciation* to Belarus, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania for receiving review visits in 2016, and welcomes their commitment to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements;

10. *Acknowledges* the expressions of interest to host review visits by Botswana, Brazil, Ghana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Namibia, Norway, Panama and Togo, and calls upon other Participants to continue to invite review visits and to participate actively under the Kimberley Process peer review system;

11. *Also acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement and, in particular, to ensure the coordination of its actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement, and acknowledges with appreciation the increased level of collaboration among Participants and with the World Customs Organization in this matter;

12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and acknowledges the importance of the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Kimberley Process;

13. *Calls upon* the Kimberley Process Participants to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Kimberley Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Kimberley Process;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of Kimberley Process Participants and observers to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the Kimberley Process in promoting economic development, particularly in the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector, and encourages an increased focus on issues related to development, including through the work of the Diamond Development Initiative, within the framework of the Kimberley Process;

16. *Welcomes* the further steps taken by the Mano River Union countries, namely, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, to implement the regional approach initiative highlighted by the Security Council in its resolution 2153 (2014), in which the Council lifted the embargo on the export of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, and also welcomes the continuous support to the Mano River Union countries provided by the technical

team of the Working Group on Monitoring and the Friends of the Mano River Union group, in particular ongoing efforts to formalize the role of the secretariat of the Mano River Union and involve other implementing partners and/or technical assistance providers;

17. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process in 2016 acknowledged the progress made by the Central African Republic with regard to the implementation of the administrative decision and operational framework for the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from that country, welcomed the decisions of the Kimberley Process monitoring team to declare the subprefectures of Berberati, Boda, Carnot and Nola "compliant zones" and encouraged the Kimberley Process authorities of the Central African Republic to continue to implement both the administrative decision and the recommendations contained in the report of the Kimberley Process monitoring team on its field missions to Berberati, Boda, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola in March and August 2016, to continue to implement enhanced vigilance measures and to ensure the traceability of rough diamonds from all four "compliant zones";

18. *Also notes* that the plenary meeting took note of a recommendation from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013), whose mandate had been extended by the Council in its resolution 2262 (2016), to the tripartite follow-up committee of the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team in order to ensure continued monitoring of the freedom of movement in all compliant zones, consistent with proposed benchmarks;

19. *Further notes* that the plenary meeting welcomed the resumption of the development assistance project of the United States of America in the Central African Republic aimed at enhancing the capacity of that country and assisting it with the implementation of the administrative decision and operational framework for the resumption of exports of rough diamonds, and notes that the plenary meeting encouraged other Participants and observers to consider providing complementary technical assistance;

20. *Notes* that the plenary meeting welcomed the initiative taken by the Central African Republic and its neighbouring Kimberley Process Participants, namely, Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to ensure cooperation on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme compliance issues with a regional dimension and encouraged the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team to continue to work closely together with relevant United Nations actors, notably the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, as well as the international community;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process for welcoming the resumption of participation by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Kimberley Process, and notes that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had committed to hosting a review visit no later than six months after the resumption of exports, in which Ukraine would be invited to participate, as agreed in the 2016 final communiqué of the plenary meeting;

22. *Notes with satisfaction* that the plenary meeting encouraged Gabon to invite, before the 2017 intersessional meeting, an expert mission to the country in order for it to begin its process of admission to the Kimberley Process;

23. *Notes with appreciation* the role played by the Kimberley Process Administrative Support Mechanism, hosted by the World Diamond Council in 2016;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the Kimberley Process to continue dialogue on decision-making and on the definition of "conflict diamonds", in accordance with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2013;[1]

25. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, notes that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted that the Civil Society Coalition had decided not to attend Kimberley Process meetings in 2016 owing to a number of concerns and that the plenary expressed its desire for broad Civil Society Coalition participation in the future, welcomes in this regard that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process recognized the important work that civil society performed, expressed the intention to consider ways to

[1] See A/68/649.

support its robust participation and acknowledged the proposal of the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process to establish a multi-donor trust fund or similar mechanism acceptable to all Participants and observers, and welcomes the acknowledgement by the plenary that representatives of the following civil society organizations attended the plenary meeting as guests of the 2016 Chair:

(*a*) Organisation centrafricaine pour le developpement durable;

(*b*) Mines arts et ressources centrafricaines;

(*c*) Kimberley Process Follow-Up Committee in Berberati;

(*d*) Association des femmes centrafricaines pour le développement durable;

(*e*) Good Governance Africa;

26. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process welcomed a proposal from the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process aimed at strengthening the structure of the Kimberley Process through the establishment of a Kimberley Process secretariat that could support the continuity and efficiency of the Kimberley Process, and stresses that the plenary meeting decided that the upcoming review cycle provided an opportunity to discuss means of improving the Kimberley Process;

27. *Acknowledges* that the above-mentioned proposal states that such a secretariat could potentially help to facilitate progress in advancing the goals and objectives of the Kimberley Process and, among other possibilities, serve as a sustained presence for maintaining contacts in countries of concern, support the Chair of the Kimberley Process in interactions with government officials and other stakeholders and assist the Kimberley Process with regard to Participants who had been suspended and were resuming participation in the Kimberley Process, and notes in that regard that the plenary meeting looked forward to possible future ways to enhance cooperation with the United Nations system;

28. *Recognizes* that the plenary meeting noted that, for those countries seeking greater confidence with respect to their rough diamonds being valued accurately, a consistent methodology, building on comprehensive training and technical assistance for government officials, would be beneficial;

29. *Acknowledges* that the plenary noted that, according to the Chair of the Kimberley Process and some Participants of the special forums on valuation hosted by the Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016, such a methodology might comprise several elements to be used by Kimberley Process Participants, including using standardized preparation and sorting protocols for rough diamonds in preparation for valuation, drawing on contemporary transacted prices for comparable rough diamonds as much as possible and, where that was not possible, potentially developing a methodology that was based on deriving the value of rough diamonds from contemporary transactions, that was transparent in approach and objective and that drew upon industry practices, and notes in this regard that the World Diamond Council, as an observer, reiterated that all current and future discussions must observe competition and antitrust law;

30. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process requested that the subgroup on valuation of the Working Group of Diamond Experts invite the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to collaborate with the Kimberley Process to take this work forward, consistent with rules and procedures;

31. *Welcomes* the fact that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted the work of the committee on rules and procedures concerning the engagement of the Kimberley Process with external organizations and the committee's expectation to continue further discussions on this issue;

32. *Encourages* further improvement in enforcement of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes the new efforts made to increase information-sharing and collaboration in enforcement;

33. *Notes* that the Working Group on Statistics of the Kimberley Process welcomed further discussions on the study of blockchain technology within the framework of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

34. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that the United Arab Emirates, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016, has made towards curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of Australia as the Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2017, the European Union as the Vice-Chair for 2017 and the Chair for 2018, and India as the incoming Vice-Chair for 2018 and the Chair for 2019;

35. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

RESOLUTION 71/278

Adopted at the 71st plenary meeting, on 10 March 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.59 and Add.1, sponsored by: Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

71/278. United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling also its resolutions 70/268 of 14 June 2016 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 on cross-cutting issues and 71/134 of 13 December 2016 on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and taking note of Security Council resolutions 2242 (2015) of 13 October 2015 and 2272 (2016) of 11 March 2016,

Conscious of the importance of protecting the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as of ensuring adequate protection for witnesses, and in this regard recalling the adoption of its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel,

Strongly condemning, and expressing deep concern about, sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel throughout the system, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council, and underscoring the commitment of Member States to strengthening measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse,

Acknowledging the work of all United Nations personnel throughout the United Nations system, including peacekeepers, who serve the purposes and principles of the Charter, and stressing that the actions of a few will not be allowed to tarnish the achievements of all,

Emphasizing that proper discipline and conduct of United Nations personnel, in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations, are crucial for their effectiveness in fulfilling their respective mandates, as well as for the credibility of the United Nations and the security and well-being of the populations it is mandated to protect, and in this regard noting the importance of the ongoing efforts to strengthen predeployment training on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Welcoming the continued efforts by the Secretary-General to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, including the appointment of a Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the establishment of a high-level task force to develop, as a matter of urgency, a clear, game-changing strategy to achieve visible and measurable improvements in the Organization's approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse,[10]

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes;

2. *Expresses its support* to the Secretary-General, the Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and all relevant departments in their efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy, in particular to strengthen the Organization's prevention, reporting,

[10] See A/71/818.

enforcement and remedial action in order to promote greater accountability, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to work in close consultation with Member States for the effective implementation of the policy;

3. *Stresses* the importance of States holding accountable those responsible for sexual exploitation and abuse, in a timely and appropriate manner, and that prevention and accountability are critical for the United Nations and its Member States to demonstrate their collective commitment to the zero-tolerance policy and for maintaining the trust of the international community and providing justice for victims, in this regard emphasizes that genuine accountability rests on the cooperation of the Member States, and also emphasizes the need to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

4. *Calls upon* Member States deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and to hold perpetrators accountable;

5. *Urges* all non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take adequate measures to prevent, and combat impunity for, sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel;

6. *Recognizes* that a culture of impunity could result in an increase in sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard underlines the necessity of investigating promptly and taking appropriate measures, including through prosecution where appropriate, and of reporting to the United Nations promptly on action taken;

7. *Reaffirms* that all categories of United Nations personnel must be held to the same standard of conduct so as to preserve the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations, and remains committed to further consideration of ways of ensuring managerial, command and individual accountability;

8. *Pays tribute* to the tens of thousands of peacekeepers who risk their lives while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, underscores that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse damage the credibility, effectiveness and reputation of the United Nations, in this regard commends the troop- and police-contributing countries that have taken effective steps to prevent, investigate, combat impunity and hold accountable those individuals responsible for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, and highlights the importance of establishing best practices within the United Nations system;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective coordination and collaboration with regard to the audit, evaluation and investigation functions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in order to ensure an integrated approach to oversight, bearing in mind the operational independence of the Office;

10. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to victims and welcomes voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to receive immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and also encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

11. *Also underscores* that troop- and police-contributing countries bear the responsibility for investigating and holding their personnel accountable for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with their national laws, in this regard takes note of Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), and requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States, as appropriate, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding the implementation of the Operational Guidance for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 2272 (2016);

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant entities to immediately inform the Member States concerned about allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel system-wide, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a Security Council mandate, of which United Nations entities may become aware, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Member States concerned receive all available information to allow for appropriate follow-up by their national authorities;

13. *Stresses* that enhanced transparency of credible reporting of allegations contributes positively to the effectiveness of the United Nations in combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

14. *Also stresses* the importance of further improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General, United Nations system entities and Member States, including troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, and emphasizes the need to maintain a frequent exchange of information on all aspects related to sexual exploitation and abuse;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session an item entitled "Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy", and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report, pursuant to resolution 57/306 of 15 April 2003, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including on progress made in implementing a zero-tolerance policy within the United Nations system, for consideration by the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates and procedures.

RESOLUTION 71/279

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 6 April 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.60 and Add.1, sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam

71/279. Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing the need to focus on the importance of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular in promoting innovation, creativity and decent work for all,

Recognizing also the importance of encouraging the formalization, participation and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in international, regional and national markets, including through access for all to capacity-building and financial services, such as affordable microfinance and credit,

Recognizing further the need for sustainable business practices and the importance of principles for responsible business and investing,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to designate 27 June as Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to observe the Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of their contribution to sustainable development;

3. *Invites* Member States to facilitate the observance of the Day by fostering research presentations, policy discussions, practitioner workshops and business owner testimonials from around the world, to the extent possible, in collaboration with public, private and non-profit organizations, and stresses that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 71/280

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 6 April 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.58, submitted by the President of the General Assembly, and as orally amended

71/280. Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 71/1 of 19 September 2016, entitled "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", and the launch of a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018, as well as its decision to work towards the adoption in 2018 of a global compact on refugees, and noting that the two processes are separate, distinct and independent,

Recalling also that the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration would set out a range of principles, commitments and understandings among Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions, make an important contribution to global governance and enhance coordination on international migration, present a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility, deal with all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights-related and other aspects of migration, and be guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development adopted in October 2013,[3]

Welcoming the agreement to bring the International Organization for Migration, an organization regarded by its member States as the global lead agency on migration, into a closer legal and working relationship with the United Nations as a related organization,[4] and underlining its important role in jointly servicing the negotiations by extending the technical and policy expertise required, leading to the adoption of the global compact,

Taking note of the intention of the Secretary-General to recommend the establishment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, as communicated in his letter dated 21 December 2016,

1. *Decides* that the intergovernmental conference to adopt a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration:

(*a*) Shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York immediately prior to the opening of the general debate of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, unless otherwise agreed;

(*b*) Shall be held at the highest possible political level, including Heads of State or Government;

(*c*) Shall result in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome, entitled "Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration", the scope of which is defined in annex II to its resolution 71/1;

(*d*) Shall also result in summaries of the plenary meetings and other deliberations of the conference, to be included in the report of the conference;

---

[1] Resolution 70/1.

[2] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[3] Resolution 68/4.

[4] Resolution 70/296.

2. *Underlines* that the outcome document to be adopted by the intergovernmental conference may include the following main components: actionable commitments, means of implementation and a framework for the follow-up and review of implementation;

3. *Decides* that the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process shall be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations and all members of specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and organizations and bodies of the United Nations to participate as observers in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to lead the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference as well as their preparatory process, in regular coordination and consultation with all Member States and regional groups, and underlines that the consultations and negotiations must be open, transparent and inclusive in order to promote and strengthen Member States' ownership;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academic institutions, parliaments, diaspora communities and migrant organizations in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, and:

(*a*) Invites non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process;

(*b*) Requests the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, diaspora communities and migrant organizations who may attend and participate in the preparatory process, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis no later than April 2017;[15]

(*c*) Requests the President of the General Assembly to draw up a further list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, diaspora communities and migrant organizations who may attend and participate in the intergovernmental conference, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis no later than April 2018;[15]

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of contributions that take into account different realities, and therefore encourages effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, at all stages of the preparatory process and at the conference itself, including through the sharing of best practices and concrete policies, for example, through the convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and participation in global, regional and subregional platforms;

8. *Underlines* that relevant stakeholders, including civil society, scientific and knowledge-based institutions, parliaments, local authorities, the private sector and migrants themselves, will be able to contribute views, in particular through informal dialogues to which they will be invited by the co-facilitators; the intergovernmental nature of the negotiations, however, will be fully respected;

9. *Invites* national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles[16] to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, including the informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings described in paragraph 30 below, and invites the institutions, as well as the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and regional human rights institution networks, to organize global and regional consultations and to contribute views to the preparatory process;

---

[15] The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Where a name is objected to, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections and the Office will share any information received with any Member State upon its request.

[16] Resolution 48/134, annex.

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference ahead of phase I to act as focal point on behalf of the United Nations system for providing support to the preparatory process and to the organization of the conference, and notes that the role of the Secretary-General of the Conference will cease upon completion of the conference;

11. *Reaffirms* that the Secretariat of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration would jointly service the negotiations, the former providing capacity and support and the latter extending the technical and policy expertise required, and decides that such joint servicing shall apply to the entire preparatory process to develop the global compact;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including specialized agencies, funds and programmes, related organizations and regional economic commissions, as well as all relevant special procedures mandate holders and treaty bodies, in accordance with their respective mandates, giving due regard to Geneva-based expertise, is coordinated to support the State-led preparatory process of the global compact and the intergovernmental conference and to facilitate their participation therein;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the intergovernmental conference that will serve as the basis for the precise modalities of the intergovernmental conference to be decided by Member States by January 2018;

14. *Decides* that the preparatory process leading to the adoption of the global compact shall be structured as follows:

(*a*) Phase I (consultations): April to November 2017;

(*b*) Phase II (stocktaking): November 2017 to January 2018;

(*c*) Phase III (intergovernmental negotiations): February to July 2018;

Phase I. Consultations

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretary-General and by drawing upon the expertise of the International Organization for Migration in particular, other members of the Global Migration Group and other relevant entities, to organize a series of informal thematic sessions on facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration that shall address, but not be limited to, the elements outlined in annex II, paragraph 8, of its resolution 71/1 to be discussed under one or more of the following themes and to be co-chaired by the co-facilitators, between April and November 2017, as follows:

(*a*) At the United Nations Office at Geneva:

(i) Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance (April/May 2017);

(ii) Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures (October 2017);

(iii) International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration (June 2017);

(*b*) At United Nations Headquarters in New York:

(i) Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits (July 2017);

(ii) Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution (May 2017);

(*c*) At the United Nations Office at Vienna: smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims (September 2017);

16. *Decides* that these informal thematic sessions shall be organized for a maximum duration of 12 working days in total, and shall each consist of two or three expert panels, as well as an interactive exchange;

17. *Also decides* that each expert panel shall be moderated by a Member State to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with regional groups and with due regard for geographical balance, and that the composition of the panels shall take into account situations in countries of origin, transit and destination;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General, supported by the International Organization for Migration, to submit inter-agency issue briefs, drawing upon the expertise of the Global Migration Group and other relevant entities, in advance of each informal thematic session;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the preparatory process by providing concrete recommendations and other substantive inputs for the global compact in the informal thematic sessions;

20. *Invites* Member States to also take into consideration, in phase I, their perspectives with regard to the complex interrelationship between migration and sustainable development, as well as migration and all human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, and perspectives involving migrant children and youth, including unaccompanied migrant children, in order to promote a comprehensive understanding of international cooperation and migration governance in all its dimensions;

21. *Requests* the two co-facilitators to prepare summaries of the informal thematic sessions that will serve as inputs for the preparation of the global compact, on the basis of the views expressed by Member States and, as appropriate, other relevant stakeholders;

22. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration, to develop a workplan for Member States by March 2017 in order to make use of relevant processes, mechanisms and initiatives in the field of migration, and in this regard:

(*a*) Requests the regional economic commissions and invites their subregional offices, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, particularly the International Organization for Migration, to organize discussions among States Members of the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to examine regional and subregional aspects of international migration and to provide inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates, to the preparatory process of the global compact;

(*b*) Invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders, through regional and subregional consultative processes and, as appropriate, within global processes, mechanisms and initiatives, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the International Dialogue on Migration held by the International Organization for Migration and relevant sessions of United Nations entities that address migration-related issues, to contribute to the preparatory process of the global compact;

(*c*) Invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to provide summaries and concrete recommendations derived from the processes, mechanisms and initiatives mentioned in the present paragraph at the informal thematic sessions and in phase II, as appropriate;

Phase II. Stocktaking

23. *Decides* that a preparatory meeting co-chaired by the co-facilitators shall be held in Mexico in early December 2017 for a duration of three days and that it shall take stock of the inputs received, as outlined in paragraphs 15 and 22 above, and in this regard invites participants:

(*a*) To present inputs from relevant processes outlined in paragraph 22 that have not been presented in the informal thematic sessions;

(*b*) To engage in discussions and analyse the inputs received as they relate to facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration;

(*c*) To discuss potential means of implementation, as well as follow-up and review mechanisms for a global compact;

24. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Mexico for its offer to host and cover the costs of the preparatory meeting;

25. *Requests* the co-facilitators as co-chairs of the preparatory meeting to prepare a chair's summary of the meeting, which will inform the basis of the zero draft of the global compact;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration, as an input to the zero draft of the global compact and the intergovernmental negotiations, to present a report that includes facts and figures, as well as challenges and opportunities, based on the full range of inputs then available and to provide Member States with recommendations before the beginning of phase III;

Phase III. Intergovernmental negotiations

27. *Decides* that the zero draft of the global compact shall be prepared by the co-facilitators on the basis of the views, summaries and recommendations provided by Member States and by taking into account relevant inputs and substantive discussions in phases I and II and shall be presented to Member States by the beginning of February 2018 for intergovernmental negotiations;

28. *Also decides* that intergovernmental negotiations on the global compact shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in February 2018 for three days, in March 2018 for four days, in April 2018 for four days, in May 2018 for five days, in June 2018 for five days and in July 2018 for five days;

29. *Stresses* the need for flexibility in convening the informal meetings of the intergovernmental negotiations and the possibility of convening additional consultations, as required, with interpretation services on an as-available basis;

30. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the intergovernmental conference, to organize and to preside over four days of informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings, between April 2017 and June 2018, with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, parliaments, diasporas, migrants, migrant organizations and the private sector, and also requests the President of the Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearings, to be made available as an input for the intergovernmental negotiations;

31. *Decides* to establish a voluntary trust fund for the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, primarily to support the travel and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, also decides that any surplus funds in the voluntary trust fund may be used to support the activities involved in the preparations of the conference, and encourages Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing to the trust fund.

RESOLUTION 71/284

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.61/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Palau, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

71/284. World Creativity and Innovation Day

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and the functions and powers of the United Nations system, especially in promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that the organization, as part of its purposes and functions, will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge by encouraging cooperation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Reaffirming also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[17]

Underlining the need to focus on the importance of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular in promoting innovation, creativity and decent work for all, as recognized in its resolution 71/279 of 6 April 2017,

Acknowledging that innovation is essential for harnessing the economic potential of each nation and the importance of supporting mass entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, which create new momentum for economic growth and job creation and expand opportunities for all, including women and youth,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on culture and sustainable development,[18] in which it is stated that cultural and creative industries should be part of economic growth strategies,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/120 of 17 December 1999 on policies and programmes involving youth, 68/220 of 20 December 2013 on science, technology and innovation for development and 68/223 of 20 December 2013 on culture and sustainable development,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Taking note of the findings contained in the special edition of the Creative Economy Report, co-published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme through the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in November 2013, in which it is stated that human creativity and innovation, at both the individual and group levels, have become the true wealth of nations in the twenty-first century,

Taking note also of the declaration adopted in Florence, Italy, on 4 October 2014, at the third United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, and the call therein to take action in global partnership to promote creative environments, processes and products,

Recognizing that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

Recognizing also that citizens and organizations in more than 50 countries around the world already observe World Creativity and Innovation Day, which was first commemorated on 21 April 2002,

1. *Decides* to designate 21 April as World Creativity and Innovation Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the role of creativity and innovation in problem-solving and, by extension, economic, social and sustainable development;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals.

---

[17] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[18] See A/69/216.

RESOLUTION 71/285

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.63, sponsored by Canada

71/285. United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4 of 20 April 2017, in which the Council adopted the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its special session held on 20 January 2017,[19]

Decides to adopt the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 as contained in annex I to Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4.

RESOLUTION 71/286

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.64, sponsored by Canada

71/286. United Nations forest instrument

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/98 of 17 December 2007, in which the General Assembly adopted the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests,

Recalling also its resolution 70/199 of 22 December 2015 on the United Nations forest instrument,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4 of 20 April 2017, adopted on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its special session held on 20 January 2017,[20]

Decides to amend the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the United Nations forest instrument[21] to read: "To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[22] and the Sustainable Development Goals".

RESOLUTION 71/287

Adopted at the 80th plenary meeting, on 4 May 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.65, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

71/287. Modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015, in which it recalled the holding of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, from 13 to 15 May 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[23] and in which it decided to appraise on a four-year basis starting at its seventy-second session, the progress achieved

[19] See E/2017/10.

[20] See E/2017/10.

[21] See resolutions 62/98 and 70/199.

[22] Resolution 70/1.

[23] Resolution 64/293.

in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments, and therefore to convene, within existing resources, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, in October 2017, immediately after the general debate,

Recalling also its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, by which it adopted the Global Plan of Action,

Recalling further its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[24] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[25]

Recalling its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons[23] will be held on Wednesday, 27 September, and Thursday, 28 September 2017, and will consist of an opening plenary meeting on 27 September from 10 to 11 a.m., plenary meetings on 27 September from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on 28 September from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., and a closing plenary meeting after the list of speakers has been exhausted, as well as two consecutive interactive panel discussions on 27 September in the afternoon;

2. *Also decides* that:

(*a*) The opening plenary meeting will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as well as an eminent person actively engaged in the fight against trafficking in persons and a representative of civil society, at least one of whom should be a survivor of human trafficking and both of whom are to be identified by the President of the Assembly;

(*b*) The plenary meeting will hear statements by Member States and all observers of the General Assembly, the list of speakers will be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the Assembly and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

3. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the interactive panel discussions to be held on 27 September 2017 in the afternoon, each to be chaired by a Member State at the invitation of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, after consultations with regional groups, will be as follows:

(*a*) Interactive panel discussion 1, to be held from 3 to 4.30 p.m., will address the theme "The Global Plan of Action and effective partnerships for the prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons: achievements, gaps and challenges, also taking into consideration the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals";

(*b*) Interactive panel discussion 2, to be held from 4.30 to 6 p.m., will address the theme "The Global Plan of Action and effective partnerships for the protection of and assistance to victims, including through the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, also taking into consideration the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals";

(*c*) The Chairs of the interactive panel discussions will present summaries of the discussions at the closing plenary meeting, followed by final remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

(*d*) In order to promote interactive and substantive discussions, participation in each panel discussion will include Member States, observers, representatives of United Nations organizations and entities, and representatives of international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and the media;

---

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[25] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

4. *Invites* Member States and all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their delegations to the high-level meeting members of national human rights institutions, representatives of law enforcement, parliamentarians, representatives of civil society active in combating trafficking in persons, survivors of trafficking in persons and representatives of the private sector;

6. *Invites* all relevant United Nations system entities, in particular the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to participate in the high-level meeting;

7. *Also invites* interested representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the high-level meeting;

8. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis;[26]

9. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, to organize, no later than July 2017, and to preside over a one-day informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, attended by representatives of Member States, all observers of the General Assembly, national human rights institutions compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles),[27] non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector, welcomes their contribution to the process, and requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing;

10. *Further requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session to hold open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental negotiations with all Member States, through two co-facilitators to be appointed by the President, with a view to producing a short and concise political declaration for adoption at the opening plenary of the high-level meeting, on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the meetings, taking into account the duration of the meetings, the identification of the eminent person and the representative from civil society to speak at the opening plenary meeting and the identification of Chairs for the interactive panel discussions, bearing in mind the level of representation as well as equitable geographical representation;

12. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and other relevant stakeholders to consider supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries, including representatives of non-governmental organizations from those countries, in order to ensure the broadest possible participation, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in this regard;

13. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting shall be webcast;

14. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which was established by the Global Plan of Action.

---

[26] The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Where a name is objected to, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections and the Office will share any information received with any Member State upon its request.

[27] Resolution 48/134, annex.

RESOLUTION 71/288

Adopted at the 82nd plenary meeting, on 24 May 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.68 and Add.1, sponsored by: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

71/288. The role of professional translation in connecting nations and fostering peace, understanding and development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the pattern of conferences, including resolution 71/262 of 23 December 2016, reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987, and recalling also its previous resolutions on multilingualism, in particular resolution 69/324 of 11 September 2015,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Recalling further the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[28] in which it is recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development,

Recognizing that respect for the world's cultural and linguistic diversity is an essential prerequisite for the promotion, in the United Nations, of the spirit of openness, equity and dialogue,

Acknowledging the role of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations and its projection to the world, as a core value of the Organization, and its pursuit as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally,

Mindful of how language, as a fusion of the common and the unique, reflects the idea of the strength of a united world, which stems from its diversity,

Noting that, as a transposition of a literary or scientific work, including technical work, from one language into another language, professional translation, including translation proper, interpretation and terminology, is indispensable to preserving clarity, a positive climate and productiveness in international public discourse and interpersonal communication,

Recalling the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations,

Recognizing the practical contribution of language professionals, both in conference servicing and in the field, to furthering the cause of the United Nations, including in the maintenance of peace and security, peacekeeping, the promotion of human rights and operational activities for sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General to preserve high quality and craftsmanship in translation,

Welcoming the holding of the annual Saint Jerome Translation Contest to commemorate International Translation Day,

Welcoming also the cooperation of the Secretary-General with the network of universities that have signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations on the training of candidates for language competitive examinations, and recognizing the role of this cooperation in channelling talent towards the United Nations language services,

1. *Affirms* that professional translation, as a trade and an art, plays an important role in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, bringing nations together, facilitating dialogue, understanding and cooperation, contributing to development and strengthening world peace and security;

[28] Resolution 70/1.

2. *Decides* to declare 30 September International Translation Day;

3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe International Translation Day, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the importance of professional translation, and stresses that the cost of such activities should be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to preserve high quality and excellence in the work of language professionals in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 71/289

Adopted at the 82nd plenary meeting, on 24 May 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.69 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam

71/289. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/18 of 10 November 1978, 50/3 of 16 October 1995, 52/2 of 17 October 1997, 54/25 of 15 November 1999, 56/45 of 7 December 2001, 57/43 of 21 November 2002, 59/22 of 8 November 2004, 61/7 of 20 October 2006, 63/236 of 22 December 2008, 65/263 of 14 January 2011, 67/137 of 18 December 2012 and 69/270 of 2 April 2015, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/266 of 16 May 2007, 63/306 of 9 September 2009, 65/311 of 19 July 2011, 67/292 of 24 July 2013 and 69/324 of 11 September 2015 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of 78 States Members of the United Nations, representing more than one third of the members of the General Assembly, is promoting multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

Bearing in mind also that, according to the Charter of la Francophonie, adopted on 23 November 2005 at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo, the objectives of the International Organization of la Francophonie are to assist in the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts, support for the rule of law and for human rights, the intensification of dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the establishment of closer ties among peoples through mutual knowledge, the strengthening of their solidarity through multilateral cooperation activities with a view to promoting the growth of their economies, and the promotion of education and training,

Welcoming the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives,

Affirming the importance of a balanced and effective multilateral system that is representative of today's world, one that is based upon a strong and renewed United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women, girls and youth and their active participation in society, multilingualism and multilateral cooperation for peace, democratic governance and the rule of law, economic governance and solidarity, sustainable development and its financing, especially poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, protection of the environment, sustainable and universal access to modern energy services, combating climate change, countering terrorism in all its forms and preventing radicalization to terrorism,

Welcoming the adoption of the Antananarivo Declaration at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo on 26 and 27 November 2016 on the theme "Shared growth and responsible development: conditions for stability around the world and within la Francophonie", and noting the decision to hold the seventeenth Summit in Yerevan in 2018 and the eighteenth Summit in Tunis in 2020,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[29]

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Noting with satisfaction the commitments made by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie on the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[30] as well as the adoption and early entry into force of the Paris Agreement on climate change,[31] and the outcome of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016,[32] reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, together with an undertaking to play an active role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty, to ensuring sustainable and universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services and to protecting the environment,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 69/270,[33]

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the will of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and strengthen the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields with respect to each of the pillars of international peace and security, development and human rights,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[33] and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

2. *Notes with satisfaction*, in accordance with the Antananarivo Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, the active participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the United Nations, among whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends;

---

[29] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[30] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[31] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[32] See FCCC/CP/2016/10, annex I.

[33] See A/71/160-S/2016/621, sect. II.

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and in the promotion of gender equality, and commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, management and resolution, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, full respect for human rights and good governance, the fight against impunity and the promotion of international criminal justice, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration of 3 November 2000 on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the francophone world,[34] and reaffirmed at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint Boniface, Canada;

4. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with, among others, the United Nations, to crisis resolution and recovery and to peacebuilding in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lebanon and Mali;

5. *Also welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, including to provide support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms, and further welcomes the renewal of the cooperation agreement between the two organizations for the period 2016–2017 and of the programmes implemented since the renewal of the agreement, in the three identified areas of cooperation, namely, the promotion of diversity and the fight against all forms of discrimination, support for the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and protection of the rights of migrants;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in countries in crisis or emerging from crisis, and particularly against women and children, as well as refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, and welcomes the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Committee of the Red Cross signed in May 2014;

7. *Welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention, encourages the pursuit of this initiative with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary, and invites the relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to reduce risks and latent vulnerabilities, including by considering the development of risk management and resilience strategies;

8. *Recognizes*, as part of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, the interest in intensifying efforts to move from early warning to rapid response and the need to promote the full participation of women and youth in conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms through their involvement in negotiation and peace agreement processes;

9. *Welcomes* the impetus given to the participation of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in peacekeeping operations, while recalling that it is up to the United Nations to preserve multilingualism and the Secretariat to integrate multilingualism in the activities of these operations, and draws attention to the strengthened cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie, on the one hand, and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat, on the other, with a view to increasing the number of French-speaking personnel, including women, involved in United Nations peacekeeping operations;

10. *Notes* that a large number of civilian and military peacekeeping personnel are deployed by the United Nations in francophone countries, and in this regard encourages the continuation of efforts by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie and by the Organization itself, taking into account the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to increase the supply of French-speaking civilian and military

[34] A/55/731, annex.

contingents on missions to francophone countries and to build their capacities, including access by French-speaking personnel to leadership positions in peacekeeping operations in francophone countries;

11. *Welcomes* the implementation of the Francophone Expertise and Training Network for Peace Operations, created in January 2014 in the presence of high-level representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, and the fruitful cooperation that it has established with the Secretariat, particularly with the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to strengthen the francophone presence in peacekeeping operations and to promote the use of the French language in peacekeeping operations deployed in a francophone environment through the dissemination of the *En avant!* learning method and the organization of training courses by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support;

12. *Also welcomes* the creation in October 2016 of the Boutros-Ghali peacekeeping Observatory, which will constitute in particular a framework for exchanges between French-speaking experts and personalities from personnel-contributing countries and strives to support French-speaking States in their efforts to better prepare for their participation in peacekeeping operations, particularly those deployed in a francophone environment;

13. *Further welcomes* the contributions of francophone countries and of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the consultations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make an assessment of peacekeeping operations, and notes their expectations for greater recognition, where appropriate, of the language dimension for the proper implementation of mandates;

14. *Welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the Peacebuilding Commission on Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

15. *Also welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting international criminal justice, as well as the signing of a partnership agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Criminal Court, which illustrates the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in protecting human rights, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity;

16. *Further welcomes* the importance given by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperating in the area of international criminal justice and facilitating the development of judicial cooperation procedures between States, which is essential in prosecuting perpetrators of the most serious crimes;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of the International Organization of la Francophonie to establish democratic governance of security systems, to define a francophone position with regard to justice, truth and reconciliation in order to support French-speaking States in crisis and in transition, and to promote the diversity of legal systems;

18. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations to prevent and combat terrorism, particularly with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

19. *Further welcomes* the adoption at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie of the declaration of Heads of State and Government using French as a common language, in which they welcomed General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, and welcomes the adoption by Heads of State and Government using French as a common language of a resolution on preventing radicalization and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;

20. *Welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie and its member States and Governments aimed at promoting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

21. *Also welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting education and training, including the integration of digital issues in those areas;

22. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area;

23. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with heads of regional organizations, and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and sustainable development, and in that regard encourages cooperation in the field between the United Nations, the International Organization of la Francophonie and regional organizations aimed at promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through mediation;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to involve the International Organization of la Francophonie in the efforts to promote multilingualism, a core value of the United Nations, bearing in mind the objective of eliminating disparities between the use of English and the use of other official languages within the Organization, including the activities linked to public relations and information, documentation, language services and conferences services, human resources management and staff training, as well as the activities affected by those disparities in field offices and peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations;

25. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, also reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat unless the functions of the post require a specific working language;

26. *Considers* that the interaction of the United Nations with the local population in the field is essential and that language skills constitute an important element of the selection and training processes, and therefore affirms that a good command of the official language or languages spoken in the country of residence should be taken into account as an important asset during those processes;

27. *Notes* the commitment of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to improve global governance so as to promote a balanced multilateral system which assures permanent and equitable representation of Africa in decision-making bodies;

28. *Also notes* the firm commitment by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to international peace and security, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, linguistic and cultural diversity, good governance, sustainable development and bridging the digital gap, as reaffirmed at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, and the commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to take specific actions in the following areas, as set out in the Antananarivo Declaration and the resolutions adopted at the Summit:

(*a*) Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;

(*b*) Combating the recruitment, exploitation and use of children in armed conflicts;

(*c*) Promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

(*d*) Ending child, early and forced marriages;

(*e*) Water as an instrument of cooperation, prevention, sustainable peace and human development;

(*f*) Access to clean and sustainable energy for all in Africa;

(*g*) Promotion of decentralization and local development;

(*h*) Promotion of education and professional and technical training;

(*i*) Implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change;[34]

(*j*) Promotion of sustainable ocean-based economies;

(*k*) Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;[35]

[35] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

(*l*) Effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);[36]

(*m*) Ensuring road safety;

(*n*) Promotion of investments in the health sector;

(*o*) Promotion of intercultural dialogue as a factor for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[37] and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(*p*) Promotion of the use of the French language and linguistic diversity;

29. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to strengthen the cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of sustainable development, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, economic growth, energy, the environment and the fight against climate change, culture, education, training and the development of new information technologies, in particular with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, to the benefit of all, including children, young people and women;

30. *Welcomes* the renewal of the agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, on 6 June 2014, as well as their cooperation, in particular in such areas as women's participation in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life, advocacy for the equality of women and men, the integration of gender equality into sustainable development and combating violence against women and girls, and invites the two institutions to strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

31. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Heads of State and Government using French as a common language at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie to create within the International Organization of la Francophonie a permanent entity for the promotion of gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women and girls;

32. *Further welcomes* the Framework Agreement signed on 7 December 2015 between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Development Programme, and their cooperation, particularly in the fields of peace and democracy, sustainable development, climate change, economic development, South-South cooperation and support for civil society, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, giving priority to job creation and entrepreneurship, as well as inclusive, sustainable and resilient development;

33. *Welcomes* the will expressed by the International Organization of la Francophonie to contribute to the success of the negotiations leading to the conclusion in 2018 of a global compact on refugees and a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, in line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,[38] and to the outcome of the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017;

34. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie to implement the memorandum of understanding signed in Geneva on 12 May 2014 between the two organizations aimed at intensifying their technical cooperation efforts for the benefit of their members;

35. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect for provisions on multilingualism;

---

[36] Resolution 71/256, annex.

[37] Resolution 70/1.

[38] Resolution 71/1.

36. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two organizations, thereby serving their mutual interests in the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental fields;

37. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of and follow-up to international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as witnessed at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015, the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, held in New York from 4 to 15 May 2015, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015, the first World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016, the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held in New York on 19 September 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, and the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016;

38. *Also welcomes* the high-level meetings held periodically between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between their representatives as well as with the Group of Francophone Ambassadors at United Nations Headquarters in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation through the use of the French language as a vector for development;

39. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

41. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

RESOLUTION 71/290

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2017, by a recorded vote of 80 to 14, with 61 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.71, sponsored by Georgia

* *In favour*: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen

Against: Armenia, Belarus, Burundi, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nauru, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar,

Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia

71/290. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009, 64/162 of 18 December 2009, 64/296 of 7 September 2010, 65/287 of 29 June 2011, 66/165 of 19 December 2011, 66/283 of 3 July 2012, 67/268 of 13 June 2013, 68/180 of 18 December 2013, 68/274 of 5 June 2014, 69/286 of 3 June 2015, 70/165 of 17 December 2015 and 70/265 of 7 June 2016,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[39] as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 70/265,[40]

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

---

[39] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

[40] A/71/899.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

RESOLUTION 71/291

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.66, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

71/291. Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 60/288 of 8 September 2006, 62/272 of 5 September 2008, 64/297 of 8 September 2010, 66/282 of 29 June 2012 and 68/276 of 13 June 2014,

Recalling also its resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011,

Recalling further its resolution 70/254 of 12 February 2016,

Recalling its resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016 and, in particular, paragraph 70 thereof,

Recognizing the importance of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in this regard stressing the importance of an integrated and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[41] across its four pillars, reaffirming the principal responsibility of Member States for implementing the Strategy,

Recognizing also that due priority shall be given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system,

Reaffirming that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[42] and decides to establish the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in accordance with the competencies and functions set out in the report;

2. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to transfer the current Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, together with their existing staff, as well as all associated regular and extrabudgetary resources, out of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, into the Office of Counter-Terrorism;

3. *Recognizes* the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and emphasizes that the existing contribution agreements and the functions, chairmanship and composition of the Advisory Board of the Centre shall be maintained and that the budget and financial resources of the Centre shall be used only for its programme of work;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that the Office of Counter-Terrorism, to be headed by an Under-Secretary-General, is provided with adequate capacity and other resources for the implementation of its mandated activities.

---

[41] Resolution 60/288.

[42] A/71/858.

RESOLUTION 71/292

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2017, by a recorded vote of 94 to 15, with 65 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.73 and Add.1, sponsored by: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

* *In favour*: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Montenegro, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu

71/292. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all peoples have an inalienable right to the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and in particular paragraph 6 thereof, which states that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, in which it invited the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures with a view to the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity, and its resolutions 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

Bearing in mind its resolution 65/118 of 10 December 2010 on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reiterating its view that it is incumbent on the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization, and noting that the process of decolonization is not yet complete,

Recalling its resolution 65/119 of 10 December 2010, in which it declared the period 2011–2020 the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and its resolution 71/122 of 6 December 2016, in which it called for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting the resolutions on the Chagos Archipelago adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union since 1980, most recently at the twenty-eighth ordinary session of the Assembly of the Union, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2017, and the resolutions on the Chagos Archipelago adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since 1983, most recently at the Seventeenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, and in particular the deep concern expressed therein at the forcible removal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all the inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago,

Noting also its decision of 16 September 2016 to include in the agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965", on the understanding that there would be no consideration of this item before June 2017,

Decides, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion on the following questions:

(*a*) "Was the process of decolonization of Mauritius lawfully completed when Mauritius was granted independence in 1968, following the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius and having regard to international law, including obligations reflected in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967?";

(*b*) "What are the consequences under international law, including obligations reflected in the above-mentioned resolutions, arising from the continued administration by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Chagos Archipelago, including with respect to the inability of Mauritius to implement a programme for the resettlement on the Chagos Archipelago of its nationals, in particular those of Chagossian origin?".

RESOLUTION 71/312

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.74, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

71/312. Our ocean, our future: call for action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/303 of 9 September 2016, in which it decided that the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development would be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 9 June 2017,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Governments of Fiji and Sweden for discharging their co-hosting responsibilities by assuming the costs of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory process and for providing all necessary support;

2. *Endorses* the declaration entitled "Our ocean, our future: call for action" adopted by the Conference, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Our ocean, our future: call for action

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, meeting in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017 at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[43] with the full participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, affirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

2. We are mobilized by a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. As leaders and representatives of our Governments, we are determined to act decisively and urgently, convinced that our collective action will make a meaningful difference to our people, to our planet and to our prosperity.

[43] Resolution 70/1.

3. We recognize that our ocean covers three quarters of our planet, connects our populations and markets and forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage. It supplies nearly half the oxygen we breathe, absorbs over a quarter of the carbon dioxide we produce, plays a vital role in the water cycle and the climate system and is an important source of our planet's biodiversity and of ecosystem services. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, maritime trade and transportation, decent work and livelihoods.

4. We are particularly alarmed by the adverse impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean and coastal acidification, deoxygenation, sea level rise, the decrease in polar ice coverage, coastal erosion and extreme weather events. We acknowledge the need to address the adverse impacts that impair the crucial ability of the ocean to act as climate regulator, source of marine biodiversity and as key provider of food and nutrition, tourism and ecosystem services and as an engine for sustainable economic development and growth. We recognize, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.[44]

5. We are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We recognize that the well-being of present and future generations is inextricably linked to the health and productivity of our ocean.

6. We underline the integrated and indivisible character of all the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the interlinkages and synergies between them, and reiterate the critical importance of being guided in our work by the 2030 Agenda, including the principles reaffirmed therein. We acknowledge that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African States, including coastal ones, as do others recognized in the 2030 Agenda. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

7. We reiterate our commitment to achieve the targets of Goal 14 within the timelines, and the need to sustain action over the long term, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We recognize, in particular, the special importance of certain targets in Goal 14 for small island developing States and least developed countries.

8. We stress the need for an integrated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach, as well as enhanced cooperation, coordination and policy coherence, at all levels. We emphasize the critical importance of effective partnerships enabling collective action and reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of Goal 14 with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders.

9. We underline the need to integrate Goal 14 and its interrelated targets into national development plans and strategies, to promote national ownership and to ensure success in its implementation by involving all relevant stakeholders, including national and local authorities, members of parliament, local communities, indigenous peoples, women and youth, as well as the academic and scientific communities, business and industry. We recognize the importance of gender equality and the crucial role of women and youth in the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

10. We stress the importance of enhancing understanding of the health and role of our ocean and the stressors on its ecosystems, including through assessments on the state of the ocean, based on science and on traditional knowledge systems. We also stress the need to further increase marine scientific research to inform and support decision-making, and to promote knowledge hubs and networks to enhance the sharing of scientific data, best practices and know-how.

11. We emphasize that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms or entities. We affirm the need to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[45] which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".[46]

---

[44] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[45] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[46] Resolution 66/288, annex.

12. We recognize that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources require the necessary means of implementation in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[47] and other relevant outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.[48] We stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and, in this context, emphasize the need to enhance scientific knowledge and research, enhance capacity-building at all levels, mobilize financial resources from all sources and facilitate the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to support the implementation of Goal 14 in developing countries.

13. We call upon all stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by taking, inter alia, the following actions on an urgent basis, including by building on existing institutions and partnerships:

(*a*) Approach the implementation of Goal 14 in an integrated and coordinated way and promote policies and actions that take into account the critical interlinkages among the targets of Goal 14, the potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Goals, particularly those with ocean-related targets, as well as other processes that support the implementation of Goal 14;

(*b*) Strengthen cooperation, policy coherence and coordination among institutions at all levels, including between and among international organizations, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, arrangements and programmes;

(*c*) Strengthen and promote effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of Governments with global, regional and subregional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, the donor community, non-governmental organizations, community groups, academic institutions and other relevant actors;

(*d*) Develop comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean, as well as of its state and role, and of the need to further improve knowledge of the ocean, including its importance for sustainable development and how it is impacted by anthropogenic activities;

(*e*) Support plans to foster ocean-related education, for example as part of education curricula, to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean;

(*f*) Dedicate greater resources to marine scientific research, such as interdisciplinary research and sustained ocean and coastal observation, as well as the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, to better understand the relationship between climate and the health and productivity of the ocean, to strengthen the development of coordinated early warning systems on extreme weather events and phenomena, and to promote decision-making based on the best available science, to encourage scientific and technological innovation, as well as to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries;

(*g*) Accelerate actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and microplastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, as well as to address, as appropriate, the adverse impacts of other human-related activities on the ocean and on marine life, such as ship strikes, underwater noise and invasive alien species;

(*h*) Promote waste prevention and minimization; develop sustainable consumption and production patterns; adopt the 3Rs – reduce, reuse and recycle – including through incentivizing market-based solutions to reduce waste and its generation, improving mechanisms for environmentally sound waste management, disposal and recycling and developing alternatives such as reusable or recyclable products or products that are biodegradable under natural conditions;

[47] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[48] Resolution 69/15, annex.

(*i*) Implement long-term and robust strategies to reduce the use of plastics and microplastics, in particular plastic bags and single-use plastics, including by partnering with stakeholders at relevant levels to address their production, marketing and use;

(*j*) Support the use of effective and appropriate area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and other integrated, cross-sectoral approaches, including marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, based on best available science, as well as stakeholder engagement and applying the precautionary and ecosystem approaches, consistent with international law and in accordance with national legislation, to enhance ocean resilience and better conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity;

(*k*) Develop and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea level rise and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean as well as coastal and blue carbon ecosystems, such as mangroves, tidal marshes, seagrass and coral reefs, and wider interconnected ecosystems impacting on our ocean, and ensure the implementation of relevant obligations and commitments;

(*l*) Enhance sustainable fisheries management, including to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics, through the implementation of science-based management measures, monitoring, control and enforcement, supporting the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries, and through precautionary and ecosystem approaches as appropriate, as well as strengthening cooperation and coordination, including through, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations, bodies and arrangements;

(*m*) End destructive fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, addressing their root causes and holding actors and beneficiaries accountable by taking appropriate actions, so as to deprive them of benefits of such activities, and effectively implementing flag State obligations as well as relevant port State obligations;

(*n*) Accelerate further work and strengthen cooperation and coordination on the development of interoperable catch documentation schemes and traceability of fish products;

(*o*) Strengthen capacity-building and technical assistance provided to small-scale and artisanal fishers in developing countries, to enable and enhance their access to marine resources and markets and improve the socioeconomic situation of fishers and fish workers within the context of sustainable fisheries management;

(*p*) Act decisively to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, including through accelerating work to complete negotiations at the World Trade Organization on this issue, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of those negotiations;

(*q*) Support the promotion and strengthening of sustainable ocean-based economies, which, inter alia, build on sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energies, marine biotechnology and seawater desalination as means to achieve the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries;

(*r*) Increase efforts to mobilize the means necessary for the development of sustainable ocean-related activities and the implementation of Goal 14, particularly in developing countries, in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes;

(*s*) Actively engage in discussions and the exchange of views in the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 69/292: Development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, so that the General Assembly can, before the end of its seventy-second session, taking into account the report of the Preparatory Committee to the Assembly, decide on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference;

(*t*) Welcome follow-up on the partnership dialogues and commit to implementing our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference;

(*u*) Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;

(v) Consider further ways and means to support the timely and effective implementation of Goal 14, taking into account the discussions at the high-level political forum during its first cycle.

14. We strongly call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing inter-agency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, taking into consideration the work of UN-Oceans.

RESOLUTION 71/313

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.75, sponsored by Brazil

71/313. Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative, that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – and that it is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognized in the Agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Recalling that, in its resolution 70/1, the General Assembly decided that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly agreed that the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework, as agreed by the Statistical Commission,

Emphasizing the need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Reaffirming the need for the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes in developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, by which the General Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and in which the Assembly stressed that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and be respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, in which the Council called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular that of developing countries, and called upon all international agencies to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators, including through avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which the General Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling that, in the same resolution, Member States indicated that they will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for that purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux,

1. *Adopts* the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[49] developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as annexed to the present resolution and agreed upon by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session, held from 7 to 10 March 2017, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its fifty-first session, to be held in 2020, and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States;

2. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

3. *Also requests* the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework in order to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms and development of metadata and to facilitate its implementation, including through the periodic review of new methodologies and data as they become available;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Sustainable Development Goals global indicator database to inform the yearly progress report on the Goals and to ensure transparency on the data, statistics and metadata presented on countries and used for the regional and global aggregates;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, within existing resources;

6. *Stresses* that official statistics and data from national statistical systems constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

7. *Urges* international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;

8. *Stresses* that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[50] and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6;

9. *Welcomes* the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which was launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session and which provides the framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

10. *Stresses* the need for the Statistical Commission to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development regarding statistical gaps and capacity-building needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

---

[49] Resolution 70/1.

[50] Resolution 68/261.

11. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support.

Annex

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.[51]

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

[51] Resolution 68/261.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international level, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (*a*) in grades 2/3; (*b*) at the end of primary; and (*c*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (*a*) literacy and (*b*) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (*a*) electricity; (*b*) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (*c*) computers for pedagogical purposes; (*d*) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (*e*) basic drinking water; (*f*) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (*g*) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (*a*) pre-primary; (*b*) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (*d*) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (*a*) national parliaments and (*b*) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (*a*) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (*b*) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (*a*) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (*b*) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.1 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	11.5.1 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.1 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[a]	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

[a] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[53]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal regulatory policy institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

[53] Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Indicators
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues	
Policy and institutional coherence	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (*a*) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (*b*) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

RESOLUTION 71/315

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.67/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Austria, Belgium, Ecuador (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey

71/315. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[1] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 67/293 of 24 July 2013, 68/278 of 16 June 2014, 69/291 of 19 June 2015 and 70/292 of 7 July 2016, as well as its resolutions 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013, 68/301 of 17 July 2014, 69/290 of 19 June 2015 and 70/295 of 25 July 2016 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 63/310 of 14 September 2009, 65/274 of 18 April 2011 and 67/302 of 16 September 2013 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 and 2242 (2015) of 13 October 2015 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and 2225 (2015) of 18 June 2015 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014 on threats to international peace and security, 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005, 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012 and 2320 (2016) of 18 November 2016, as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 16 December 2014,[2] on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and resolution 2167 (2014) of 28 July 2014 on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,[4]

Recalling the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[5] and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",[6]

Recalling further its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012 establishing a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development,

---

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

[2] S/PRST/2014/27; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015* (S/INF/70).

[3] Resolution 60/1.

[4] Resolution 63/1.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Reaffirming the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 April 2013,[68]

Reaffirming also the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, as a strategic vision and an action plan for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa by 2063, and acknowledging the emphasis in Agenda 2063 on peace and security as critical enablers for sustainable development,

Reaffirming further its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Underscoring the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

Recognizing, in particular, the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue to develop African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there shall be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations shall be properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for that purpose encouraging States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Underscoring the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Recognizing the importance of aligning international support with Africa's own priorities, including but not limited to industrialization, youth employment, the eradication of poverty and the reduction of inequalities, aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through action-oriented efforts,

[68] Resolution 67/259.

Underlining the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Acknowledging that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

Welcoming the adoption of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly resolution 70/262, both of 27 April 2016, on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, affirming the importance of sustaining peace, and recognizing the importance of their implementation for strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and enabling it to realize its full potential, in accordance with Assembly resolution 60/180 and Council resolution 1645 (2005), both of 20 December 2005, and Assembly resolution 65/7 and Council resolution 1947 (2010), both of 29 October 2010, and in this regard taking note of the outcome report of the Cairo regional workshop held in November 2014, which provides perspectives from Africa on the need to consolidate the regional dimension in the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission in Africa,[61]

Encouraging the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, including women's and youth associations, academia and research institutions, on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and welcoming the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;[62]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

3. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and acknowledges the importance of supporting the implementation of the plan;

4. *Further welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized during the 2016 Africa Week on the theme "Strengthening partnerships for inclusive sustainable development, good governance, peace and stability in Africa", organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in close partnership with the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Peer Review Mechanism, regional economic communities and the United Nations system;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as the pledge to "end all wars in Africa by 2020" and "achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa", as affirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, expresses its

[61] See A/69/654-S/2014/882.

[62] A/71/211-S/2016/655.

readiness to contribute, and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities, to help to achieve this goal, including by considering defining a concrete five-year actionable plan in support of the goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by 2020;

6. *Underlines* the importance of the strategic partnerships among the United Nations, the African Union and the regional economic communities, including in promoting an integrated and coherent implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[3] and the African Union Agenda 2063;

7. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union, in collaboration with regional economic communities and development partners, including the United Nations system, to develop an action plan towards implementing the decision of the 2013 solemn declaration that the continent would "silence the guns by 2020", and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries, the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of the goal of silencing the guns by 2020;

8. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the high-level expert group meeting on the theme "Tackling the socioeconomic root causes of conflict towards achieving the goal of a conflict-free Africa in the context of the implementation of Africa's transformative Agenda 2063 and the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", held in Cairo on 16 and 17 November 2015;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, and recognizes in this regard the importance of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016;[4]

10. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, operationalize the African Standby Force, establish the African capacity for immediate response to crises and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

11. *Recognizes* the growing and emerging challenges and risks facing United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, and in this regard takes note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations[5] and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,"[6] as well as the recommendations supported by Member States in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,[7] in particular on prevention, mediation and stronger global-regional partnerships, including between the United Nations and the African Union, and encourages the Security Council, as appropriate, to consult with relevant regional organizations, particularly the African Union, especially if transitioning from a regional to a United Nations peacekeeping operation;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of

---

[3] Resolution 70/1.

[4] Resolution 71/1.

[5] See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

[6] A/70/357-S/2015/682.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/71/19).

the African Standby Force, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the international community and all partners to support the efforts of African countries to promote political, social and economic inclusion;

15. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

16. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, in the spirit of win-win cooperation and to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[10]

17. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian, police and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

19. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

20. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the joint visit of the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank to the countries of the Horn of Africa in October 2014, during which a new development initiative to support regional peace and development in the Horn of Africa was launched, and the joint visit to the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa from 22 to 24 May 2013 and the financial pledge announced by the World Bank during the visit in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region,[11] as well as the joint visit of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the President of the World Bank, the President of the African Development Bank and the European Union Commissioner for Development to the Sahel region from 4 to 7 November 2013, during which financial pledges were made to support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel,[12] and calls for the fulfilment of all the pledges made;

21. *Also welcomes* the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in June 2015, as the successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme that is anchored in Agenda 2063, calls upon the United Nations system to support its full and effective implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

22. *Further welcomes* the adoption of its resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, predictable support for full, effective and efficient implementation of the Framework;

---

[10] A/57/304, annex.

[11] S/2013/131, annex.

[12] S/2013/354, annex.

23. *Affirms* the importance of the role of the Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in ensuring greater coherence and coordination of United Nations system support to Africa, including support to the African Union, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, human rights, governance and the rule of law, and post-conflict reconstruction and development;

24. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

25. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and encourages the United Nations to work with African countries, the African Union and the regional economic communities to support the development and implementation of regional and national counter-terrorism action plans;

26. *Takes note* of the communiqué of the Peace and Security Council summit on countering violent extremism and terrorism, held in Nairobi on 2 September 2014, and calls upon United Nations counter-terrorism entities, within existing mandates, and Member States to provide assistance and capacity-building towards Africa's efforts to counter violent extremism and terrorism;

27. *Also takes note* of the decision on the establishment of the African Union Special Fund on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held in Kigali on 17 and 18 July 2016, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to support the efforts of the African Union in this regard;

28. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General, and takes note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;

29. *Notes with concern* that violence against women and children, including sexual violence, continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

30. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children, stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts and for ensuring that the protection and rights of children in armed conflicts are integrated into all peace processes, also stresses the need for post-conflict counselling, reintegration, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and encourages the relevant parts of the United Nations system to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

31. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment, as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges, and welcomes in this regard the special session on employment challenges in Africa, organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the International Labour Organization within the framework of the 2015 integration segment of the Economic and Social Council;

---

[1] See A/70/674.

32. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, in which it decided that its twenty-eighth ordinary session, in 2017, would be held under the theme of harnessing the demographic dividend through investment in youth, and welcomes the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2017, on the promotion and protection of African investments to sustain investment in youth;

33. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and welcomes in this regard the report of the Secretary-General containing the results of the global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000),[7] recognizes with appreciation all the work undertaken for the global study, and encourages close examination of its recommendations;

34. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy, the African Union five-year Gender, Peace and Security Programme, 2015–2020, the declaration by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of 2015 as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063 and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, as well as the Framework of Cooperation concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa signed by the African Union Commission and the United Nations, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard, and recalls the decision of the African Union to declare 2016 as the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women;

35. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of children in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, and stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa in protecting children affected by armed conflicts on the continent;

36. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which entered into force on 6 December 2012, and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009;

37. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

38. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries;

39. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in June 2014 on the integration of the African Peer Review Mechanism into the African Union

[7] S/2015/716.

structures, as well as the revitalization process, launched by the Mechanism in January 2016, to enhance its institutional, financial and human capacities and strengthen its monitoring activities, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the Mechanism to advance its activities;

40. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive, peaceful and transparent elections;

41. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

42. *Takes note* of the high-level meeting held on 12 May 2016 on the theme "Sustaining peace: mechanisms, partnerships and the future of peacebuilding in Africa", organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office, in which participants discussed prevention, sustaining peace, supporting African peacebuilding tools and instruments and strengthening peacebuilding partnerships among the United Nations, the African Union and regional organizations as, inter alia, mentioned in Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly resolution 70/262, both of 27 April 2016, on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture;

43. *Also takes note* of the announcement on 29 March 2016 by the World Health Organization that the Ebola situation in West Africa no longer constituted a public health emergency of international concern;

44. *Recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and encourages effective measures and targeted investments to overcome these difficulties and to support recovery priorities, including the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems and building strong and resilient national health systems, particularly in the most affected countries, in line with the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in New York on 10 July 2015;

45. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

46. *Takes note* of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

47. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

48. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued

efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support those development efforts by African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

49. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[73] as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

50. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment, by, inter alia, continuing to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

51. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

52. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,[74] and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, and promoting socioeconomic development, good governance, the rule of law and human rights;

53. *Takes note* of the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs,[75] including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 71/316

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.77 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal,

[73] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

[74] See A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1.

Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

71/316. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/1 of 17 October 1994, 59/20 of 8 November 2004, 61/48 of 4 December 2006, 63/280 of 19 December 2008, 65/316 of 12 September 2011, 67/303 of 16 September 2013 and 69/318 of 10 September 2015,

Recognizing the key role the Pacific Islands Forum continues to play in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection, good governance and peace and security, as well as supporting integrated ocean policy, in the Pacific through regional cooperation,

Taking note, in this regard, of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism adopted by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in July 2014 as a vital part of the sustainable development blueprint for the Pacific region,

Recalling the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[75] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[76] the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[77] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[78] and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,[79]

Recognizing the important role and contribution of the United Nations system in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members,

Recalling the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the global commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[80] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[81] and the Samoa Pathway,

Reaffirming the importance of enhanced high-level dialogue between the members of the Pacific Islands Forum and the United Nations, including regular meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Forum leaders, and recalling with appreciation the first-ever participation by a Secretary-General at a Forum, at the forty-second Forum, held on 7 and 8 September 2011 in Auckland, New Zealand, and the summit meetings between the Secretary-General and Forum leaders held in New York on 26 September 2012, 26 September 2014, 1 October 2015 and 23 September 2016,

Mindful of recent developments at the United Nations of particular interest to Pacific Islands Forum members, including the designation by the General Assembly of World Tsunami Awareness Day,[82] International Day of the Tropics[83] and World Tuna Day,[84]

---

[75] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[76] Resolution 70/1.

[77] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[78] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[79] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

[80] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

[81] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[82] See resolution 70/203.

[83] See resolution 70/267.

[84] See resolution 71/124.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[57]

Welcoming the continued mutually beneficial dialogue between the Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General,

1. *Encourages* the scheduling of the next meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders for September 2017, on the margins of the general debate;

2. *Looks forward* to a visit by the Secretary-General to the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members at the earliest possible date;

3. *Recalls* the joint statements issued by Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General on 7 September 2011, 26 September 2012 and 29 September 2014, and urges further progress towards their practical implementation in a timely manner;

4. *Urges* the United Nations system to align its work programmes and operations in the region of the Forum members in accordance with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[58] and in support of internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[7] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[8] the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[9] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[10] and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,[59] taking into account the priorities of the Pacific Islands Forum members, including as reflected in regional agreements such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific;

5. *Encourages* continued support from the United Nations system for the efforts of Pacific States and relevant regional organizations to achieve sustainable development, and calls for greater accountability and regular reporting with regard to the support provided by the United Nations system, including through its regional and country programmes, to Pacific island States;

6. *Welcomes* the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions, and urges them to continue to strengthen their partnership and regional collaboration for the implementation of internationally agreed outcomes in the region of the Forum members;

7. *Also welcomes* the partnerships establishing the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Tonga on 26 April 2017, with a view to forming an emerging global network of regional centres, thereby expanding dialogue and cooperation on sustainable energy, and stresses the importance of further partnerships for supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the region of the Forum members;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the final findings of the comprehensive review by the Joint Inspection Unit of United Nations system support for small island developing States,[57] and looks forward to its consideration by the General Assembly;

9. *Stresses*, in that regard, the value of enhanced close cooperation and coordination between the programmes and activities of the United Nations system and Pacific Islands Forum members, the Forum secretariat and associated institutions, including the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, welcomes recent efforts by United Nations and regional agencies in the Pacific to enhance cooperation through joint activities, working groups and other means, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation and coordination;

10. *Also stresses* the importance of resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the region of the Forum members strengthening consultations with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including the Pacific Islands Forum, in accordance with its resolution 71/243 of 21 December 2016, and ensuring that the development and implementation of all United Nations programme and plan documents increase coherence and coordination in support of national development needs and priorities;

---

[57] A/71/169-S/2016/621 and Add.1.

[58] See resolution 71/243.

[59] JIU/REP/2016/7.

11. *Further stresses* the importance of coherent and integrated approaches to building resilience to extreme weather events, including both slow and rapid onset events, and to stressors related to increased climate variability across the Pacific;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening resilience and mitigating risks in the region of the Forum members, and encourages the United Nations system to work collaboratively with the Pacific Islands Forum and associated institutions in this regard;

13. *Also reiterates* the importance of continuing to enhance and strengthen the United Nations field presence in the region of the Forum members, in accordance with its resolution 71/243, in particular with regard to operational activities of the multi-country offices, using flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models, as appropriate;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum".

RESOLUTION 71/317

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.76 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

71/317. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The General Assembly,

Noting the aims and purposes of the Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967,[57] by which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established,

Noting also the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,[57] which came into force on 15 December 2008,

Welcoming the progress in the implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 2025: Forging Ahead Together, which will ensure lasting peace and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress in the region, and its complementarity with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[58]

Recalling previous General Assembly resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,[59] which recognize the existence of regional arrangements for dealing with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and international economic and social cooperation, as well as cooperation in areas of mutual interest between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that 2017 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,

---

[57] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1331, No. 22341.

[58] Ibid., vol. 2624, No. 46745.

[59] Resolution 70/1.

[59] Resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46, 63/35, 65/235, 67/110, 69/110 and 71/253.

1. *Congratulates* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, recognizes its role as a regional organization that promotes multilateralism and regional peace, stability and prosperity, including through the regional architecture led by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and emphasizes the importance of the centrality and unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in further strengthening the regional security architecture;

2. *Recognizes* the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in advancing political-security cooperation, sustainable economic growth and sociocultural development in South-East Asia;

3. *Encourages* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations to explore measures to further the effective and timely implementation of joint activities under the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations (2016–2020);

4. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to work closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to promote the complementarities between the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 2025: Forging Ahead Together and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*

5. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other subregional and regional organizations and international organizations and institutions to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations by participating in commemorative activities in this regard;

6. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution shall be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 71/318

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 28 August 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.83, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

71/318. Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Reaffirming also its resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, in which it endorsed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 71/244 of 21 December 2016, in which it decided to convene a high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, no later than the first half of 2019,

Stressing that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation,

Taking note of the growing importance of South-South cooperation, and recognizing the increased role undertaken by the United Nations in supporting economic and technical cooperation activities among developing countries as well as other forms of triangular cooperation,

Stressing that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

Recalling the United Nations resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, acknowledging the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the first South Summit,[11] the Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation[12] and the Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit,[13]

1. *Decides* that the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation:

(*a*) Will be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019;

(*b*) Will be held at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government;

(*c*) Will consist of plenary meetings, to be held on 20 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., and on 21 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; interactive panel discussions on the sub-themes, to be held on 21 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., in parallel with the plenary meeting, and from 3 to 6 p.m.; and a closing plenary meeting, to be held on 22 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

(*d*) Will result in a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented intergovernmentally agreed outcome;

(*e*) Will also result in summaries by the Chair;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the preparatory process and the High-level Conference, including the preparation of a comprehensive report, consistent with the overarching theme of the Conference, no later than August 2018, reviewing the trends in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including the progress made by the international community, in particular the United Nations, in supporting and promoting such cooperation and identifying new opportunities, as well as challenges and suggestions to overcome them;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background note, by the end of January 2018, including proposals for the overarching theme of the High-level Conference, taking into account the important role of South-South and triangular cooperation and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[14] and sub-themes for the interactive panel discussions, for the consideration of Member States;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to continue to provide the necessary substantive and technical support to the preparatory process for the High-level Conference;

5. *Encourages* Member States and their partners, including non-governmental organizations, to consider preparing reports on South-South and triangular cooperation for the purpose of the High-level Conference, on a voluntary basis, taking into account the themes of the Conference and the outcomes of regional, subregional or sectoral United Nations meetings prior to the Conference;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to initiate, by the end of November 2018, informal intergovernmental negotiations with all Member States in an open, inclusive and transparent manner, commencing at an appropriate date, to enable sufficient discussion, with a view to producing a draft outcome document by February 2019, prior to the holding of the High-level Conference;

7. *Decides* that the intergovernmental High-level Conference and its preparatory process shall be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly;

8. *Invites* other relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic

[11] A/55/73, annex II.

[12] A/58/683, annex II.

[13] A/60/181, annex II.

[14] Resolution 70/1.

organizations whose work is related to the High-level Conference, to participate as observers in the Conference and its preparatory process; and

(a) Invites non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the intergovernmental High-level Conference;

(b) Requests the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations whose work is related to the High-level Conference who may participate in the Conference and its preparatory process as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, to submit the proposed list to Member States, for their consideration on a non-objection basis, and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly;[37]

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the organizational arrangements for the High-level Conference, in cooperation with the Government of Argentina, and to provide a note on the organizational aspects of the Conference;

10. *Encourages* all Member States and other relevant stakeholders that are in a position to do so to consider supporting the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including by making voluntary contributions through the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, in order to ensure the broadest possible participation;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of its resolution 71/243, in which it decided that all costs relating to the High-level Conference and its preparations would be financed through extrabudgetary resources;

12. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Argentina to host and assume all costs of the High-level Conference;

13. *Decides* to postpone the twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, which was to be held in 2018, to one convenient day in June 2019.

RESOLUTION 71/319

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 28 August 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.81, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

71/319. Draft outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015, in which it decided to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons[38] at its seventy-second session, in October 2017, immediately after the general debate,

Recalling also its resolution 71/287 of 4 May 2017 regarding the modalities for the high-level meeting, in which it decided that the high-level meeting would be held on Wednesday, 27 September, and Thursday, 28 September 2017,

Decides to transmit the draft outcome document entitled "Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", which is contained in the annex to the present resolution, for action by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session during the high-level meeting on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[38] to be held on Wednesday, 27 September, and Thursday, 28 September 2017.

[37] The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

[38] Resolution 64/293.

Annex

Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

1. We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons[99] and our commitments made therein, and evince our strong political will to take decisive concerted action to end this heinous crime, wherever it may occur.

2. We recall and reaffirm our commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[100] recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature and acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda includes commitments that relate to combating all forms of trafficking in persons, recognize the importance of partnerships in this regard, and emphasize that the 2030 Agenda and the Global Plan of Action are mutually reinforcing.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, including armed conflicts and natural disasters, sexual violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization, as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, youth and children. We reiterate our commitment to promote education and awareness-raising campaigns to prevent trafficking in persons. We welcome the designation of 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.[101]

4. We reiterate our strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity, violates and impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitutes a crime and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, and a challenge to sustainable development, and which requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent such trafficking, to prosecute and punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the crime. In this regard, we encourage the development of policies, programmes and national strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

5. We reaffirm the crucial importance of universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[102] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[103] taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urge Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as a matter of priority. We urge States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively, and welcome the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to continue the process of establishing a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

6. We also reaffirm the importance of universal ratification and implementation of other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons.

7. We reaffirm our recognition that "trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation, which includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

---

[99] Resolution 64/293.

[100] Resolution 70/1.

[101] See resolution 68/192.

[102] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[103] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

8. We express solidarity with and compassion for victims and survivors, call for full respect of their human rights, and, recognizing their role as agents of change in the global fight against trafficking in persons, encourage further consideration of incorporating their perspective and experience in all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. We will provide appropriate care, assistance and services for their recovery and rehabilitation, working with civil society and other relevant partners. We will also undertake appropriate measures for access to justice and protections for victims in criminal justice processes, including measures to ensure that identified victims are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by Government authorities, communities and families.

9. We commit to intensify our efforts to prevent and address, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters trafficking, especially of women and girls, for all forms of exploitation, and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures, including legislative and punitive measures, to deter exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability.

10. We reaffirm our commitment to continue our efforts to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms, and to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States in countries of origin, transit and destination in order to disrupt and dismantle criminal networks involved in such crimes, including through, inter alia, the enhancement of information-sharing with full respect for domestic law and mutual legal assistance in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, such as money-laundering, corruption, illicit financial flows, the smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime. We commit to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice systems to identify, investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, to analyse financial flows and to detect those criminal networks.

11. We are seriously concerned that the scale of global resourcing to fight trafficking in persons does not match the scale of the challenge and in this regard:

(*a*) We reaffirm our strong support for the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the Global Plan of Action, aimed at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and we invite all stakeholders to contribute to the trust fund, including through the announcement of pledges at the quadrennial high-level appraisals of the Global Plan of Action;

(*b*) We stress the need to intensify international cooperation, including capacity-building and technical assistance, especially for developing countries, aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent all forms of trafficking, including supporting their development programmes.

12. We also stress the need to ensure overall organization and coherence in the efforts of the United Nations system to respond to trafficking in persons, especially in ensuring support to Member States. In this regard, while recalling that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons was established to foster coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations system entities and other international organizations involved in combating trafficking in persons, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as its coordinator, we urge the Secretary-General to continue efforts to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system and to inform Member States thereof through existing reporting channels.

13. We recognize the important role played by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in the United Nations system, and invite it to continue to increase its activities related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and, to that end, to incorporate aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development relevant to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and to consider how future activities will be coordinated and how the duplication of efforts will be avoided. We encourage the Coordination Group to expand its working group to include entities of the United Nations system that are not currently active in the working group but that have a role in addressing trafficking in persons.

14. We reaffirm the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned from Member States and expertise available in other international organizations.

15. We reaffirm the important contribution to the global fight against trafficking in persons of the other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates.

16. We reiterate the need for improved data collection and analysis of trafficking in persons, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant factors, including the form of exploitation, to effectively counter trafficking in persons. We thus recognize the importance of improved data collection by national authorities and will enhance international cooperation to this end, including through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance. We will do so consistent with our national legislations on data protection, if applicable, and our international obligations related to privacy, as applicable.

17. We acknowledge the importance of the biennial *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, and request the Office to continue to collect information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons, at the national, regional and international levels, in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, to be published in the *Global Report*, and in ongoing research to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States.

18. We recall the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,[104] in which, inter alia, it was recognized that refugees and migrants in large movements are at greater risk of being trafficked and of being subjected to forced labour. We will provide support for the victims of trafficking in persons and work to prevent trafficking in persons among those affected by displacement, including through targeted measures to identify victims of trafficking in persons or those at risk of trafficking. We reiterate our commitment to take steps to address the particular vulnerabilities of women and children during the journey from country of origin to country of arrival, including their potential exposure to trafficking in persons, including through the development of age- and gender-sensitive policies and programmes.

19. We express our serious concern over the increase in the number of women and children who are being trafficked, recognize that trafficking in persons disproportionately affects them, and call upon Member States to establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures to protect trafficked women and children from revictimization and to provide appropriate assistance and protection in the best interest of the child.

20. We recognize that the issue of trafficking in persons in situations of armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, requires further attention. We encourage the training of humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel to be deployed in humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations on responding to trafficking in persons and on gender expertise, child protection and sexual exploitation. We encourage all entities and bodies of the United Nations system to train their personnel and to build their technical capacity to assess situations for instances of trafficking in persons in armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, and to work together to identify, prevent and respond effectively to victims of trafficking.

21. We express our deep concern about the increasing links in some regions between armed groups, including terrorist groups, and trafficking in persons, involving the coercion of women and girls into marriages or sexual slavery, and pressing men and boys to act as forced labour or combatants.

22. We note with concern the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate trafficking in persons, and emphasize the importance of countering such use while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy, in compliance with other obligations under international law.

[104] Resolution 71/1.

23. We reaffirm that the crime of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal constitutes a form of exploitation and an offence against the human dignity of the victims, and condemn the involvement of criminal groups and unethical medical personnel in trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

24. We reiterate, in the strongest terms possible, the importance of strengthening collective action by Member States to end trafficking in persons, including through regional, subregional and cross-regional mechanisms, and through partnerships and initiatives with the United Nations system and other stakeholders, including, inter alia, regional and international organizations, the private sector, the media, parliamentarians and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and faith-based organizations, as well as national human rights institutions, where they exist, with regard to the Paris Principles.[40] In particular, we underline the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on contemporary forms of slavery, in combating trafficking in persons, and welcome their continued efforts to implement the Global Plan of Action and the present political declaration.

25. We will promote partnerships and engage the business community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing and implementing sustainable initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in supply chains, taking into account the views and experiences of trafficked persons in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating such initiatives, and encourage businesses to support efforts to combat trafficking in persons. We urge the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations procurement is free from trafficking in persons.

26. We recognize that arrangements are needed to ensure the systematic follow-up to and review of all of the commitments we are making at the present high-level meeting, including in the quadrennial high-level meetings of the General Assembly to appraise progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

RESOLUTION 71/320

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/71/L.70/Rev.1, sponsored by Ecuador (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Kazakhstan

71/320. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution 70/295 of 25 July 2016, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)", which is an integral part of

[40] Resolution 48/134, annex

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries,

Welcoming the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels to support its implementation,

Welcoming further the Paris Agreement[106] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[107] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016, and welcoming also the Marrakech Action Proclamation,

Recalling that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recalling also the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders, entitled "Toward African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme",

Recalling further the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[108] as well as the Framework for Action,[109] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling its resolution 70/259 of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition,

Recalling also its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the third biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session,

Noting relevant forums such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and its second high-level meeting, held in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by the international community and an enabling

[106] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[107] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[108] World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

[109] Ibid., annex II.

international economic environment, reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[110]

1. *Welcomes* the fourteenth consolidated report of the Secretary-General[111] and the second biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development;[112]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[113]

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) and acknowledges the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[114] and offer an important opportunity for Africa to achieve inclusive and transformative development with equity, and underscores in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Recalls* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 70/293 of 25 July 2016 on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025);

6. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008;[115]

7. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

8. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2016 at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS,[116] and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

9. *Also takes note* of the African Union decision to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa, from 2016 to 2020, to achieve full implementation, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with other international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put

---

[110] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[111] A/71/189.

[112] A/71/203.

[113] A/57/304, annex.

[114] Resolution 70/1.

[115] Resolution 63/1.

[116] Resolution 70/266, annex.

forward in the African Union Road Map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

10. *Further takes note* of the declaration on polio eradication in Africa, entitled "Our historic legacy to future generations", adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015, including the commitment to the goal of global polio eradication, and calls upon development partners, including the United Nations system, to support African efforts, including immunization and disease surveillance initiatives;

11. *Recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and calls for effective measures and targeted investments to overcome these difficulties and to support recovery priorities, including the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems, and to strengthen national health systems to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, particularly in the most affected countries, in line with the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in New York on 10 July 2015;

12. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the Declaration on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014;

13. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels, to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms;

14. *Welcomes* the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, and further welcomes the African Union strategy and road map for facilitating the realization of the 2014 Malabo Commitments on Agriculture, launched during the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in January 2015;

15. *Expresses concern* about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility and slowdown of global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, with many downside risks, including capital outflows from some emerging and developing economies, continued low commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, and rising private and public indebtedness in many developing countries, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date, to address these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining global demand;

16. *Recognizes* that the effects of the world financial and economic crisis have the potential to undermine the progress made towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and threaten debt sustainability in many countries, especially developing countries, also recognizes that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to further strengthen the recovery, which is still uneven, stresses the urgent need for full recovery and sustained and accelerated growth, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

17. *Expresses concern* about the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences for the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

18. *Expresses its grave concern* about the serious risk of famine and the spread of epidemic diseases that significantly harm development efforts in some African countries, and underlines the need for urgent action to be taken to alleviate the suffering experienced in those countries;

19. *Underlines* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and reiterates its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements;

20. *Reiterates* that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

21. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 2.65 per cent for 2016, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries;

22. *Also expresses concern* that bilateral official development assistance to Africa decreased by 0.5 per cent in 2016 according to preliminary figures, while welcoming the fact that total official development assistance to Africa increased in 2015;

23. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions;

24. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

25. *Also notes* the importance of promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa;

26. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Recalls its commitment* to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

I

Actions by African countries and organizations

28. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing innovative public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for development;

29. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the further enhancement of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

30. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

31. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

32. *Reiterates its commitment* to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels;

33. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes the launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Area, comprising 26 African States members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community, as an important step towards further strengthening regional integration and the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017;

34. *Recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

35. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa during Africa Week 2016, on the theme "Strengthening partnerships for inclusive sustainable development, good governance, peace and stability in Africa";

36. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa[117] with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014–2017 and Agenda 2063, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of necessary funds to support the implementation of its activities;

37. *Further welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 36 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 20 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

38. *Takes note* of the declaration on the theme of the year 2016 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held in Kigali on 17 and 18 July 2016, including the determination to protect and promote women's human rights, and expresses its appreciation for the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming the gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

39. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-seventh ordinary session of the decision proclaiming 2017 the Year of Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investment in Youth;

40. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to allocate at least 10 per cent of public

[117] The clusters adopted by the Regional Coordination Mechanism at its seventeenth session are: (*a*) sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade and regional integration; (*b*) infrastructure development; (*c*) human capital development, health, science, technology and innovation; (*d*) social development, labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility; (*e*) women and gender equality and youth empowerment; (*f*) humanitarian matters and disaster risk management; (*g*) environment, urbanization and population; and (*h*) advocacy, information, communications and culture.

expenditure to agriculture and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, and in this regard reaffirms its support for the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries;

41. *Welcomes* the engagement of 50 African countries in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, particularly the important progress made by the 44 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that have signed compacts under the Programme;

42. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

43. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resource mobilization, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

44. *Further encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

II

Response of the international community

45. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world;

46. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

47. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

48. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication, hunger and malnutrition, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

49. *Acknowledges* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for feeding Africa's interests and perspectives into wider global processes;

50. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the continued effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[118] including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018),[119] to address the situation;

51. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through,

[118] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[119] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

inter alia, the development, transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[107] including the Paris Agreement;[108]

52. *Notes* the progress made at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015;

53. *Reiterates* that international trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and can contribute to the promotion of sustainable development for all, in particular through its contribution to boosting job creation, given the high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;

54. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

55. *Underlines* the importance of debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management, calls for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring;

56. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

57. *Underlines* the importance of South-South cooperation as an important element of international cooperation for development, as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, recognizes its increased importance, different history and particularities, and stresses that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

58. *Welcomes* the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[120] and commits to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

59. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

60. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration

[120] Resolution 64/222, annex.

on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[121] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, transparency, accountability and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

61. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing and developing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

62. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, nutrition and food security in Africa to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, and towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and using its results framework, which is an integral component of the design and implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[122]

63. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and welcomes in this regard the convening in Dakar on 14 and 15 June 2014 of the Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure, which adopted the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, starting with 16 bankable projects identified from the priority action plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda;

64. *Welcomes* the second Global Infrastructure Forum, held in Washington, D.C., on 22 April 2017, and in this regard recalls, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[123] that a greater range of voices should be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in, inter alia, African countries, and that it will highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation and work to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

65. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support the efforts of African countries to promote and maintain macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

66. *Reiterates* the need to support developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

67. *Underscores* the importance of support by Africa's partners, in particular developed countries, of efforts by African countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through capacity-building;

---

[121] A/63/539, annex.

[122] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

[123] Resolution 69/313, annex.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 61,298,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of 57,653,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,915,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 729,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,649,250 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, at a monthly rate of 5,108,208 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 840,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 685,500 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 127,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 28,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,649,250 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2018, at a monthly rate of 5,108,208 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 840,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 685,500 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 127,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 28,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,364,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,364,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the decrease of 98,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 2,364,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

RESOLUTION 71/307

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/71/954, para. 12), by a recorded vote of 137 to 3, with no abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: None

71/307. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[85] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86]

Recalling Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2305 (2016) of 30 August 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2017,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/280 of 17 June 2016,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010, 65/303 of 30 June 2011, 66/277 of 25 June 2012, 67/279 of 28 June 2013, 68/292 of 30 June 2014, 69/302 of 25 June 2015 and 70/280,

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

[85] A/71/640 and A/71/766 and Corr.1.

[86] A/71/836/Add.13 and Corr.1.

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2017, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 39.8 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 96 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302 and 70/280;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302 and 70/280;

6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[53] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to apply vacancy rates of 40.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent to estimate the requirements for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, respectively, for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of resolution 53/227, paragraph 14 of resolution 54/267, paragraph 14 of resolution 55/180 A, paragraph 15 of resolution 55/180 B, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 A, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 B, paragraph 14 of resolution 57/325, paragraph 13 of resolution 58/307, paragraph 13 of resolution 59/307, paragraph 17 of resolution 60/278, paragraph 21 of resolution 61/250 A, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 B, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 C, paragraph 21 of resolution 62/265, paragraph 19 of resolution 63/298, paragraph 18 of resolution 64/282, paragraph 15 of resolution 65/303, paragraph 13 of resolution 66/277, paragraph 13 of resolution 67/279, paragraph 13 of resolution 68/292, paragraph 14 of resolution 69/302 and paragraph 13 of 70/280, stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;[54]

[53] A/71/640

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 513,534,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of 483,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 24,426,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 6,107,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 85,589,050 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2017 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,473,330 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,040,030 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 355,130 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 78,170 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 427,945,250 dollars for the period from 1 September 2017 to 30 June 2018, at a monthly rate of 42,794,525 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,366,670 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,200,170 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,775,670 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 390,830 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 17 and 19 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 36,243,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

22. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 36,243,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Decides* that the increase of 237,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 36,243,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

RESOLUTION 71/308

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/71/955, para. 6)

71/308. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[85] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2327 (2016) of 16 December 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 December 2017,

Recalling also its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/281 of 17 June 2016,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2017, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 305.3 million United States dollars, representing some 5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 72 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

---

[85] A/71/653 and A/71/841.

[86] A/71/836/Add.15.

9. *Reiterates* paragraph 46 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission intensifies its efforts to strengthen the Mission's protection of civilians sites;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;[87]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,144,964,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of 1,071,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 54,163,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 13,543,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 6,257,700 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 523,236,374 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 December 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,267,025 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,367,610 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,159,183 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 475,315 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 264,917 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 621,727,926 dollars for the period from 16 December 2017 to 30 June 2018, at a monthly rate of 95,413,692 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 13,387,875 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,942,690 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,565,617 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 564,785 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 314,783 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 67,729,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

[87] A/71/653

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 67,729,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the decrease of 1,133,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 67,729,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan".

RESOLUTION 71/309

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/71/956, para. 6)

71/309. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[88] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[89]

Recalling Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2351 (2017) of 28 April 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/283 of 17 June 2016,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

---

[88] A/71/639 and A/71/760 and Corr.1

[89] A/71/836/Add.11

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2017, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 39,243,505 United States dollars, representing some 3.3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 120 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[87] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;[86]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 55,591,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of 52,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,629,800 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 657,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 303,800 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 46,326,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 April 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,033,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,776,583 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 191,167 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 42,083 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and 23,417 dollars for the Regional Service Centre;

[87] A/71/639

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 9,265,200 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2018, at a monthly rate of 4,632,600 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 406,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 355,317 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 38,233 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 8,417 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and 4,683 dollars for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,693,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,693,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the increase of 16,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,693,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

RESOLUTION 71/310

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/71/957, para. 6)

71/310. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[91] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[92]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the

[91] A/71/642 and A/71/775.

[92] A/71/836/Add.17.

subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2296 (2016) of 29 June 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2017,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/284 of 17 June 2016,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2017, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 83.3 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 97 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[92] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;[93]

[92] A/71/642.

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017

12. *Recalls* paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes the strategic review undertaken by the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to submit at the main part of its seventy-second session a revised budget proposal for 2017/18 reflecting the decisions that may be taken by the Security Council;

13. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding 486,000,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017;

Financing of the commitment authority

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 486,000,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, at a monthly rate of 81,000,000 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,358,900 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 33,563,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, comprising 24,578,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 6,145,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 2,839,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 33,563,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, at a monthly rate of 2,796,975 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,879,200 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 2,144,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 472,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 263,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 84,472,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

20. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 84,472,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Also decides* that the increase of 72,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 84,472,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur".

RESOLUTION 71/311

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/71/958, para. 6)

71/311. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia[94] and the report of the Secretary-General[95] on the budget for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia[96] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[97]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also the subsequent resolutions of the Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2355 (2017) of 26 May 2017, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 August 2017,

Recalling further its resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/285 of 17 June 2016,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia[96] as at 30 April 2017, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.3 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 98 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

---

[94] A/71/630.

[95] A/71/788.

[96] Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2245 (2015) of 9 November 2015, the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia was renamed the United Nations Support Office in Somalia.

[97] A/71/836/Add.6.

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[97] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session specific information concerning efficiency gains achieved through the implementation of Umoja;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;[94]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

5. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 622,193,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of 582,000,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 29,433,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 7,359,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 3,400,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

6. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 103,698,917 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

7. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,412,367 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 837,734 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 427,933 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 94,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 52,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

8. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 518,494,583 dollars for the period from 1 September 2017 to 30 June 2018 at a monthly rate of 51,849,458 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

9. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,061,833 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,188,666 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 2,139,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 471,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 262,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

10. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 6 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 20,118,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

11. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 20,118,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Decides* that the increase of 328,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2016 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 20,118,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)".

IV. Decisions

Contents

Decision number	*Title*	*Page*
	A. Elections and appointments	
71/405.	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	201
	Decision B	201
71/406.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	201
	Decision B	201
71/408.	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission	202
	Decision B	202
71/411.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences	202
	Decision B	202
71/412.	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	203
	Decision B	203
71/413.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	203
	Decision B	203
	Decision C	203
71/415.	Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission	204
	Decision B	204
71/418.	Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme	204
71/419.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	205
71/420.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	205
71/421.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	205
71/422.	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	205
71/423.	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	206
	B. Other decisions	
	1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	
71/504.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items	207
	Decision B	207
71/548.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting	208
71/549.	Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	208
71/550.	Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade	208

Decision number	*Title*	*Page*
71/551.	Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers	208
	Decision A	208
	Decision B	208
71/552.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	209
	Decision A	209
	Decision B	209
71/553.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council	209
71/554.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	210
71/555.	Report of the Security Council	210
71/556.	Succession by the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM in the General Assembly	210
71/557.	Prevention of armed conflict	210
71/558.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	210
71/559.	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	210
71/560.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	210
71/561.	Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	210
71/562.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	211
71/563.	Strengthening of the United Nations system	211
71/564.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union	211
71/565.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor	211
71/566.	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order	211
71/567.	Agenda items for inclusion in the draft agenda of the seventy-second session	211

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

71/546.	Questions deferred for future consideration	214
	Decision B	214
	Decision C	214

A. Elections and appointments

71/405. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 8 March 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[1] appointed Mr. Mutaz Hyassat as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 8 March 2017 and ending on 31 December 2018, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Eihab Omaish.

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 11 May 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[2] appointed Mr. Olivier Myard as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 11 May 2017 and ending on 31 December 2019, as a result of the resignation of Ms. Catherine Vendat.

As a result, as of 11 May 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Takeshi Akamatsu (*Japan*),*** Mr. Pavel Chernikov (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Fernando de Oliveira Sena (*Brazil*),* Mr. Ihor Humennyi (*Ukraine*),** Mr. Conrod Hunte (*Antigua and Barbuda*),** Mr. Mutaz Hyassat (*Jordan*),** Mr. Marcel Jullier (*Switzerland*),*** Mr. Mahesh Kumar (*India*),*** Mr. Ali A. Ali Kurer (*Libya*),* Mr. Dietrich Lingenthal (*Germany*),* Mr. Olivier Myard (*France*),*** Mr. Carlos Ruiz Massieu (*Mexico*),*** Mr. Babou Sene (*Senegal*),** Mr. Tesfa Alem Seyoum (*Eritrea*),** Mr. David Traystman (*United States of America*)* and Mr. Ye Xuenong (*China*).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

71/406. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B[3]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 11 May 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed Ms. Zhang Wei as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 11 May 2017 and ending on 31 December 2017, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Fu Daopeng.

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[5] appointed Mr. Steve Townley as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 1 June 2017 and ending on 31 December 2017, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Simon Hough.

As a result, as of 1 June 2017, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Syed Yawar Ali (*Pakistan*),** Mr. Cheikh Tidiane Dieye (*Senegal*),*** Ms. Jasminka Dinic (*Croatia*),** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (*Australia*),*** Mr. Edward Faris (*United States of America*),** Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (*Uruguay*),*** Mr. Nikolay Lozinskiy (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Baudelaire Ndong Ella (*Gabon*),*** Mr. Toshiro Ozawa (*Japan*),** Mr. Tõnis Saar (*Estonia*),** Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (*Brazil*),* Mr. Thomas Schlesinger (*Austria*),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (*Italy*),*** Mr. Josiel Motumisi Tawana (*South Africa*),** Mr. Alejandro

---

[1] Decision 71/405, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/405 A.

[2] A/71/589/Add.1, para. 3.

[3] A/71/589/Add.2, para. 3.

[4] Decision 71/406, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/406 A.

[5] A/71/590/Add.2, para. 3.

[6] A/71/590/Add.3, para. 3.

TORRES LEPORI (*Argentina*),*** Mr. Steve TOWNLEY (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),* Ms. YOON Seongmee (*Republic of Korea*)* and Ms. ZHANG Wei (*China*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

71/408. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

B[7]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 11 May 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] appointed Mr. Vladimir Storozhev, as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on 11 May 2017 and ending on 31 December 2020, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Sergey Garmonin.

As a result, as of 11 May 2017, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Kingston Papie RHODES (*Sierra Leone*),** Chair, Mr. Wolfgang STOCKI (*Germany*),* Vice-Chair, Ms. Marie-Françoise BECHTEL (*France*),** Mr. Emmanuel Oti BOATENG (*Ghana*),** Mr. Larbi DJACTA (*Algeria*),*** Mr. Minoru ENDO (*Japan*),* Mr. Mohammed FARASHUDDIN (*Bangladesh*),*** Ms. Carleen GARDNER (*Jamaica*),** Mr. Luis Mariano HERMOSILLO SOSA (*Mexico*),* Mr. Aldo MANTOVANI (*Italy*),* Mr. Curtis SMITH (*United States of America*),* Mr. Vladimir STOROZHEV (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. WANG Xiaochu (*China*),*** Mr. Eugeniusz WYŻNER (*Poland*)** and Mr. El Hassane ZAHID (*Morocco*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

71/411. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

B[9]

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of GUYANA as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 2 February 2017 and ending on 31 December 2018.

As a result, as of 2 February 2017, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 19 Member States:[10] AUSTRIA,*** BAHRAIN,* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,* FRANCE,* GERMANY,** GHANA,** GUYANA,** HUNGARY,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAMAICA,*** JAPAN,*** KENYA,*** LIBERIA,** MOROCCO,*** NAMIBIA,* PARAGUAY,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SRI LANKA* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

[7] Decision 71/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/408 A.

[8] A/71/592/Add.1, para. 3.

[9] Decision 71/411, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/411 A.

[10] One vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2018 and one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2019.

71/412. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

B[11]

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Canada, Denmark and Romania as members of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the terms of office of Australia, Sweden and Bosnia and Herzegovina,[12] respectively, beginning on 1 January 2018.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected Belarus, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Togo, Turkey and Uruguay as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2018 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Ireland, Japan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

As a result, as of 1 January 2018, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following 54 Member States: Afghanistan,* Algeria,* Andorra,** Azerbaijan,** Belarus,*** Belgium,* Benin,** Cameroon,** Canada,* Chad,** Chile,* China,** Colombia,** Czechia,* Denmark,** Ecuador,*** El Salvador,*** France,*** Germany,*** Ghana,*** Guyana,* India,*** Iraq,* Ireland,*** Italy,* Japan,*** Lebanon,* Malawi,*** Mexico,*** Morocco,*** Nigeria,* Norway,** Peru,* Philippines,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,* Romania,** Russian Federation,** Rwanda,* Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,** Somalia,* South Africa,* Spain,*** Sudan,*** Swaziland,** Tajikistan,** Togo,*** Turkey,*** United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay,*** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** and Viet Nam.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

71/413. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

B[13]

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau, Mr. A. Gopinathan, Mr. Nikolay Lozinskiy and Ms. Sukai Prom-Jackson as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2022, to fill the vacancies occurring as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau, Mr. A. Gopinathan, Ms. Sukai Prom-Jackson and Mr. Gennady Tarasov.[14]

C

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2017, the General Assembly was informed of the resignation of Mr. Rajab Sukayri, effective 31 December 2017.[15]

[11] Decision 71/412, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/412 A.

[12] See A/71/923 and A/71/924.

[13] Decision 71/413, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/413 A.

[14] See A/71/752.

[15] See A/71/891, para. 2.

At the same meeting, notwithstanding article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the person appointed to replace Mr. Sukayri should be from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019.[16]

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2017, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, appointed Ms. Keiko Kamioka as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to fill the vacancy occurring as a result of the resignation of Mr. Sukayri.[17]

As a result, as of 1 January 2018, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Ms. Aicha AFIFI (*Morocco*),** Mr. Jean Wesley CAZEAU (*Haiti*),**** Ms. Eileen CRONIN (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Petru DUMITRIU (*Romania*),** Mr. Jorge FLORES CALLEJAS (*Honduras*),*** Mr. A. GOPINATHAN (*India*),**** Ms. Keiko KAMIOKA (*Japan*),* Mr. Jeremiah KRAMER (*Canada*),** Mr. Nikolay LOZINSKIY (*Russian Federation*),**** Ms. Sukai PROM-JACKSON (*Gambia*)**** and Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

71/415. Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

B[18]

On 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected SWEDEN as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission pursuant to paragraphs 4 (*a*) to (*d*) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 20 December 2005.[19]

As a result, on 19 April 2017, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: ARGENTINA,** BANGLADESH,*** BELGIUM,*** BRAZIL,*** CANADA,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,*** EGYPT,*** EL SALVADOR,** ESTONIA,** ETHIOPIA,*** FRANCE,* GERMANY,*** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,*** JAPAN,*** KENYA,*** MEXICO,*** MONTENEGRO,** NIGERIA,*** NORWAY,*** PAKISTAN,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* RWANDA,*** SENEGAL,** SOUTH AFRICA,*** SWEDEN,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and URUGUAY.**

* Permanent members of the Security Council.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

71/418. Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Achim STEINER of Germany as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a four-year term of office.[20]

[16] See A/71/892.

[17] See A/71/1018.

[18] Decision 71/415, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/415 A.

[19] See Economic and Social Council decision 2017/201 B.

[20] A/71/871.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the term of office of Mr. STEINER would be from 17 June 2017 to 16 June 2021.[21]

71/419. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session[22]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 31 May 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected Mr. Miroslav LAJČÁK of Slovakia as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session.

71/420. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session[22]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 31 May 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session: AFGHANISTAN, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), CHILE, CHINA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GHANA, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SRI LANKA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VANUATU and ZIMBABWE.

71/421. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session[22]

On 31 May 2017, the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (*a*) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2017, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly at its seventy-second session:

First Committee:	Mr. Mouayed SALEH (Iraq)[23]
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Mr. Rafael Dario RAMÍREZ CARREÑO (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
Second Committee:	Mr. Sven JÜRGENSON (Estonia)
Third Committee:	Mr. Einar GUNNARSSON (Iceland)
Fifth Committee:	Mr. Michel TOMMO MONTHE (Cameroon)
Sixth Committee:	Mr. Burhan GAFOOR (Singapore)

71/422. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 2 June 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected the NETHERLANDS as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for the remainder of the term of office of ITALY beginning on 1 January 2018.[24]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of

---

[21] A/71/871-Add.1.

[22] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

[23] Mr. Mouayed Saleh was subsequently replaced by Mr. Mohammed Hussein Bahr Aluloom (Iraq) on 28 September 2017.

[24] See A/71/896.

10 September 2014, elected Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Peru and Poland as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2018 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Egypt, Japan, Senegal, Ukraine and Uruguay.

As a result, as of 1 January 2018, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* China, Côte d'Ivoire,** Equatorial Guinea,** Ethiopia,* France, Kazakhstan,* Kuwait,** Netherlands,* Peru,** Poland,** Russian Federation, Sweden,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

71/423. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi of Kenya as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a further four-year term of office, beginning on 1 September 2017 and ending on 31 August 2021.[25]

[25] See A/71/936.

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

71/504. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B[26]

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*c*) entitled "Disaster risk reduction" of agenda item 19 entitled "Sustainable development", under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.[27]

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 8 March 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*a*) entitled "Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions" of agenda item 115 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[28]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 4 May 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 106 entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.[29]

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 11 May 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*d*) entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission" of agenda item 115 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[30]

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*r*) entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" of agenda item 126 entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.[31]

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 106 entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.[32]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*x*) entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM" of agenda item 126 entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.[33]

---

[26] Decision 71/504, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/504 A.

[27] A/71/L.54.

[28] A/71/589/Add.1.

[29] A/71/L.65.

[30] A/71/592/Add.1.

[31] A/71/L.76.

[32] A/71/L.80.

[33] A/71/L.85.

71/548. Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2017, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[54] recalling its resolution 70/303 of 9 September 2016, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[55] decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 15 of annex II to its resolution 70/303.

71/549. Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 21 March 2017, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 71/181 of 19 December 2016 in which it requested the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Human Rights Council to continue to convene annual commemorative meetings of the Assembly and the Council during the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, with the appropriate focus and themes, and to hold a debate on racial profiling and incitement to hatred, including in the context of migration, with the participation of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in that context encouraged the participation of eminent personalities active in the struggle against racial discrimination, Member States and civil society organizations in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council, respectively, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Ms. Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, Ms. Anastasia Crickley, Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and Mr. Mutuma Ruteere, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to make statements at the commemorative meeting.

71/550. Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 24 March 2017, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Lonnie Bunch, Director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African American History and Culture, to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting.

71/551. Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers

A

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 7 April 2017, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 47/4 of 16 October 1992 and 70/296 of 25 July 2016, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite a representative of the International Organization for Migration to make a statement before Member States at the plenary meeting.

B

At its 75th plenary meeting on 7 April 2017, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Volker Türk, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to make a statement at the plenary meeting.

---

[54] A/71/L.57.

[55] A/71/777.

71/552. Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

A

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2017, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[56] recalling its resolution 70/303 of 9 September 2016, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[57] decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 15 of annex II to its resolution 70/303.

B

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 24 May 2017, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[58] recalling its resolution 70/303 of 9 September 2016, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[59] decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 15 of annex II to its resolution 70/303.

71/553. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 2017, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:

(*a*) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council;

(*b*) Also decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 of 15 September 2008, 63/565 B of 14 September 2009, 64/568 of 13 September 2010, 65/554 of 12 September 2011, 66/566 of 13 September 2012, 67/561 of 29 August 2013, 68/557 of 8 September 2014, 69/560 of 14 September 2015 and 70/559 of 27 July 2016, building on the informal meetings held during its seventy-first session, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, and using the elements of convergence circulated on 12 July 2016 and the elements of commonality and issues for further consideration circulated on 27 June 2017 to help to inform its future work, while welcoming the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noting with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Co-Chairs undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(*c*) Further decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(*d*) Decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council".

---

[56] A/71/62

[57] A/71/863

[58] A/71/72

[59] A/71/909

71/554. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 28 August 2017, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[40]

71/555. Report of the Security Council

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 28 August 2017, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[41]

71/556. Succession by the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM in the General Assembly

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Georgia,[42] referring to its resolution 58/85 of 9 December 2003, by which it granted the GUUAM observer status in the Assembly, recalling its resolution 67/109 of 17 December 2012, in which it took note that the GUUAM had been transformed into the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM by the Heads of State of members of the organization in their Kyiv Declaration of 23 May 2006,[43] and referring to its resolutions 69/271 of 2 April 2015 and 71/15 of 21 November 2016, decided that the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM shall assume the rights and responsibilities of the GUUAM as an observer invited to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly in accordance with its resolution 58/85.

71/557. Prevention of armed conflict

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/558. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/559. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/560. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/561. Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled "Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns" of the agenda item entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

---

[40] A/71/300.

[41] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/71/2).

[42] A/71/L.85.

[43] A/60/875-S/2006/364, annex I.

71/562. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/563. Strengthening of the United Nations system

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" of the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/564. Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union" of the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/565. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session.

71/566. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 8 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session.

71/567. Agenda items for inclusion in the draft agenda of the seventy-second session

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 September 2017, the General Assembly decided to include the following agenda items in the draft agenda of its seventy-second session:

Item 9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 14. Culture of peace

Item 19. Sustainable development:

(*b*) Harmony with Nature

Item 20. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Item 29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Item 34. The situation in the Middle East

Item 35. Question of Palestine

Item 51. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Item 61. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Item 68. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Item 69. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:

(*a*) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

(c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Item 73. Oceans and the law of the sea:

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

Item 110. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

Item 112. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

Item 114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Item 115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

Item 117. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Item 124. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Item 127. Global health and foreign policy

Item 128. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Item 129. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Item 130. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him

Item 132. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(c) International Trade Centre

(d) United Nations University

(e) Capital master plan

(f) United Nations Development Programme

(g) United Nations Capital Development Fund

(h) United Nations Children's Fund

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(j) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(k) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(l) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(*m*) United Nations Population Fund

(*n*) United Nations Human Settlements Programme

(*o*) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(*p*) United Nations Office for Project Services

(*q*) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

(*r*) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

(*s*) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

(*t*) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

(*u*) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Item 133. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Item 134. Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

Item 135. Programme planning

Item 137. Pattern of conferences

Item 138. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Item 139. Human resources management

Item 140. Joint Inspection Unit

Item 141. United Nations common system

Item 143. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Item 144. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Item 145. Administration of justice at the United Nations

Item 147. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Item 148. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Item 149. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Item 150. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Item 151. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Item 152. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Item 153. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Item 154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Item 156. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Item 157. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Item 158. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Item 159. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Item 160. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Item 161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Item 162. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Item 163. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Item 164. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

71/546. Questions deferred for future consideration

B[44]

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 6 April 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[45] decided to defer until the main part of its seventy-second session consideration of the following documents:

Item 134
Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

Review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund[46]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[47]

C

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[48] decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-second session consideration of the following documents:

Item 149
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Closed peacekeeping missions

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2016[49]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[50]

---

[44] Decision 71/546, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/71/49), vol. II, becomes decision 71/546 A.

[45] A/71/717/Add.1, para. 9.

[46] A/70/395.

[47] A/70/7/Add.7.

[48] A/71/717/Add.2, para. 5.

[49] A/71/652.

[50] A/71/856.

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015[51]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[52]

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2014[53]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[54]

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2013[55]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[56]

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2012[57]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[58]

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011[59]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[60]

[51] A/70/552.
[52] A/70/829.
[53] A/69/659.
[54] A/69/827.
[55] A/68/666.
[56] A/68/837.
[57] A/67/739.
[58] A/67/837.
[59] A/66/665.
[60] A/66/713 and Corr.1.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items[a]

1. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):[b]

19. Sustainable development:

(c) Disaster risk reduction.

2. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-first session, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations):[b]

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

3. The following sub-items, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-first session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[b]

115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

---

[a] Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

[b] See decision 71/504 B in section IVB of the present volume.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/161.	The new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti				
	Resolution B	69 (c)	91st	13 July 2017	3
71/261.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	132	89th	30 June 2017	138
71/271.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire				
	Resolution B	152	89th	30 June 2017	139
71/272.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017				
	Resolution B	134	74th	6 April 2017	140
71/275.	International Day of Neutrality	14	69th	2 February 2017	4
71/276.	Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction	19 (c)	69th	2 February 2017	5
71/277.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	30	69th	2 February 2017	6
71/278.	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	123	71st	10 March 2017	12
71/279.	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day	13	74th	6 April 2017	14
71/280.	Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration	13 and 117	74th	6 April 2017	15
71/281.	Joint Inspection Unit	140	74th	6 April 2017	146
71/282.	Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch	148	74th	6 April 2017	147
71/283.	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	133	74th	6 April 2017	148
71/284.	World Creativity and Innovation Day	19	79th	27 April 2017	19
71/285.	United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030	19	79th	27 April 2017	21
71/286.	United Nations forest instrument	19	79th	27 April 2017	21
71/287.	Modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	106	80th	4 May 2017	21

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/288.	The role of professional translation in connecting nations and fostering peace, understanding and development	125	82nd	24 May 2017	24
71/289.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie	126 (*j*)	82nd	24 May 2017	25
71/290.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	32	85th	1 June 2017	31
71/291.	Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	118	87th	15 June 2017	33
71/292.	Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965	87	88th	22 June 2017	34
71/293.	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda	149	89th	30 June 2017	150
71/294.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	149	89th	30 June 2017	151
71/295.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	149	89th	30 June 2017	152
71/296.	Triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment	149	89th	30 June 2017	160
71/297.	Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse	149	89th	30 June 2017	161
71/298.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	150	89th	30 June 2017	163
71/299.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	151	89th	30 June 2017	165
71/300.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	153	89th	30 June 2017	168
71/301.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	154	89th	30 June 2017	170
71/302.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	156	89th	30 June 2017	173
71/303.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	157	89th	30 June 2017	175
71/304.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia	158	89th	30 June 2017	178
71/305.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	159	89th	30 June 2017	180
71/306.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	160 (*a*)	89th	30 June 2017	182
71/307.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	160 (*b*)	89th	30 June 2017	185
71/308.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan	161	89th	30 June 2017	188
71/309.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	162	89th	30 June 2017	190
71/310.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	163	89th	30 June 2017	192
71/311.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	164	89th	30 June 2017	195

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/312.	Our ocean, our future: call for action	19 and 73 (*a*)	90th	6 July 2017	35
71/313.	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	13 and 117	90th	6 July 2017	39
71/314.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	51	92nd	19 July 2017	136
71/315.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	62 (*b*)	92nd	19 July 2017	61
71/316.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum	126 (*q*)	92nd	19 July 2017	69
71/317.	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations	126 (*r*)	92nd	19 July 2017	72
71/318.	Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	13	95th	28 August 2017	73
71/319.	Draft outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	106	95th	28 August 2017	75
71/320.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	62 (*a*)	96th	8 September 2017	79
71/321.	Enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them	65	96th	8 September 2017	88
71/322.	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs	106	96th	8 September 2017	90
71/323.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	121	96th	8 September 2017	94
71/324.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	126 (*t*)	96th	8 September 2017	103
71/325.	Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030	12	97th	11 September 2017	105
71/326.	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife	13	97th	11 September 2017	113
71/327.	The United Nations in global economic governance	123 (*b*)	97th	11 September 2017	119
71/328.	Multilingualism	125	97th	11 September 2017	121
71/329.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community	126 (*h*)	97th	11 September 2017	129

Decisions

Decision number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/405.	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions				
	Decision B	115 (*a*)	70th 81st	8 March 2017 11 May 2017	201
71/406.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions				
	Decision B	115 (*b*)	81st 84th	11 May 2017 1 June 2017	201
71/408.	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission				
	Decision B	115 (*d*)	81st	11 May 2017	202
71/411.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences				
	Decision B	115 (*g*)	69th	2 February 2017	202
71/412.	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council				
	Decision B	112 (*b*)	87th	15 June 2017	203
71/413.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit				
	Decision B	115 (*h*)	69th	2 February 2017	203
	Decision C	115 (*h*)	93rd 97th	28 July 2017 11 September 2017	203
71/415.	Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission				
	Decision B	114 (*c*)		19 April 2017	204
71/418.	Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme	115 (*j*)	76th	19 April 2017	204
71/419.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	4	83rd	31 May 2017	205
71/420.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	6	83rd	31 May 2017	205
71/421.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session	5	84th	1 June 2017	205
71/422.	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	112 (*a*)	86th	2 June 2017	205
71/423.	Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	115 (*k*)	90th	6 July 2017	206
71/504.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items				
	Decision B	7	69th 70th 80th 81st 92nd 96th	2 February 2017 8 March 2017 4 May 2017 11 May 2017 19 July 2017 8 September 2017	207

Decision number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/546.	Questions deferred for future consideration				
	Decision B	133	74th	6 April 2017	214
	Decision C	133	89th	30 June 2017	214
71/548.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting	19 and 73 (*a*)	69th	2 February 2017	208
71/549.	Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	66	72nd	21 March 2017	208
71/550.	Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade	119	73rd	24 March 2017	208
71/551.	Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers				
	Decision A	131	75th	7 April 2017	208
	Decision B	131	75th	7 April 2017	208
71/552.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
	Decision A	19 and 73 (*a*)	77th	20 April 2017	209
	Decision B	19 and 73 (*a*)	82nd	24 May 2017	209
71/553.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council	122	92nd	19 July 2017	209
71/554.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	111	95th	28 August 2017	210
71/555.	Report of the Security Council	28	95th	28 August 2017	210
71/556.	Succession by the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM in the General Assembly	126 (*x*)	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/557.	Prevention of armed conflict	31	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/558.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	33	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/559.	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	37	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/560.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	38	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/561.	Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	115 (*i*)	96th	8 September 2017	210
71/562.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	120	96th	8 September 2017	211

Decision number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
71/563.	Strengthening of the United Nations system	123 (*a*)	96th	8 September 2017	211
71/564.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union	126 (*a*)	96th	8 September 2017	211
71/565.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor	155	96th	8 September 2017	211
71/566.	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order	15	96th	8 September 2017	211
71/567.	Agenda items for inclusion in the draft agenda of the seventy-second session	7	97th	11 September 2017	211